REGISTER No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,083.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "PUTTIALLA," 840 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander K. Macaulay, on SATURDAY, the 16th March 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st March 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S.S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay on TUESDAY, the 26th March 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines

Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	...March	30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April	17
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „	8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples	Rs. 400
To Liverpool	„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 187

HALL LINE. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,800 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain T. Collin, will sail on the 23rd March, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April,
and by the

S S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain F. Putt, on the 15th May,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 29th May,
and by the

S. S. RYDALL HALL,
2,500 Tons register, 350 H. P. nominal,
on the 15th June.

This Steamer is the latest addition to the Line, having just been launched in the Clyde. Her Saloon and State rooms are all on Deck and many other improvements have been made to meet the requirements of the trade.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S.S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE

SAILS for Liverpool on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., POSITIVELY.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th Mar.
—	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	22nd do
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(s)	HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
—	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th February 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot ...2nd April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman...16th „
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock 29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman..29th March.
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th March 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)	Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	„ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3503	400	on 25th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	4211	250	on 15th Apr. „
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne First Class, Cologne to London.	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE
OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CERVIN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th March 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM this date the RATES of PASSAGE from BOMBAY to TRIESTE have been REDUCED as follows:—

FIRST CLASS........Rs. 400 | SECOND CLASS..Rs. 300

J. JANNI, Agent.

Bombay, 18th March 1878.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS, ON SALE BY TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.), BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,			
Amontillado Sherry		Rs. 25	per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy		„ 24	„
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)			
Carte Blanche Champagne		„ 30	
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)			
St Julien Claret quarts		„ 9	„
Lormont Claret	„	„ 12	„
Chateau Belair	„	„ 16	„
Haut Barsac			
Chablis	„	„ 16	„
From De LAAGE FILS & Co.			
Cognac—L. Béchade		„ 18	„

Pints of all these Wines can be had a Rs. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 21st MARCH 1878.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THE
GRAND REVIVAL
(FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY)
OF THE EVER POPULAR COMIC OPERA,
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT,
IN THREE ACTS.

RE-APPEARANCE OF
MISS ELCIA MAY
IN HER CHARMING IMPERSONATION OF
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

CLAIRETTE	MISS ELCIA MAY.
Ange Pitou (Song writer)	Mr. H. Vernon.
Larivaudiere	„ Plampton
Pomponent (Hair-dresser)	„ J. Morris.
Citizen Trenitz	„ M. Comerford.
Louchard (Chief of the Police)	„ C. Dillon.
Officer	„ Gentleman Amateur.
Heralie	„ Andow.
Amaranthe Madlle Lange	„ Mrs. H. Vernon.

DURING THE EVENING THE ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTE, MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, WILL RE-APPEAR AND PERFORM.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1-8
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9 precisely.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY AND HAVRE STEAMERS.

SAILING ABOUT 5TH OF EVERY MONTH.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

To LONDON or SOUTHAMPTON	Rs. 450
„ HAVRE	„ 400
„ MALTA	„ 325
„ SUEZ	„ 250

THE First-Class Passenger Steamer GLAMORGAN, 2,411 Tons, 400 H. P., will be despatched about 5th April. Passengers for Southampton and London will be conveyed by the South Western Railway Co.'s fast Steamer and Trains, Passage across the Channel only six and a half hours.

For passage, &c, apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDIAN CASTE,
BY THE LATE
JOHN WILSON, D.D., F.R.S.,
HONORARY PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, AND SOME TIME VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
MISSIONARY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
Price Rs. 15. By Post Rs. 15-11.
TIMES OF INDIA OFFICE:
NO. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, RED LANDS at Matheran, one of the best Bungalows on the Hill. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 308 of 1877.

KESSOWJEE NAIK, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, having his place of business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay......Plaintiff,

vs.

MEMON MAHOMED HAJEE ALLY, of Bombay, Cutchee Mahomedan Inhabitant, having his place of business at Nagdavy Street, outside the Fort of Bombay......Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of April 1877, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant should, on or before the 17th day of October 1877, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 38,482-1-9 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment. And in default of the said Defendant paying to the said Plaintiff such principal, interest, and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction in such lots as he may think fit the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say (*inter alia*),

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Duncan Road, at New Town, *in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay,* and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the sweepers' passage, on or towards the west side thereof by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of Dewoota Dooljee, and on or towards the south side thereof by the property of Narrayen Govindjee, and which said ground contains by admeasurement four hundred and twenty-six square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2532 and 2532, and which said house and premises are entered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 50, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally. The revenue payable to Government in respect of the said property is Rs. 12-4-1 per annum, and whereas default has been made by the Defendant in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED THAT ON FRIDAY, the 26th day of April 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff or Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of March 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—FINAL PRACTICE for TO-MORROW'S CONCERT takes place THIS EVENING at 5-30 o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

CLERK WANTED. Address, stating qualifications, and salary required, B., office of this paper.

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE for a single Gentleman near Lower Colaba. Address to the office of this paper, D. W.

BOARD and RESIDENCE Rs. 50 per month. Messing Rs. 40 per month. No. 6, Forbes Street, near Rampart Row, Fort. BREAKFAST and TIFFIN 8 Annas each from Saturday, 23rd instant; also Tea and Coffee 2 annas per cup.

FOR SALE, a very pretty JAPANESE SLUT and some FRENCH POODLES. No. 23, Middle Floor, Apollo Street.

IRON GREY HARNESS HORSE (GULF ARAB) FOR SALE, six years old, 14-3½, fast, well suited for a Dogcart. In daily work. Apply to Captain WALSHE, Byculla.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, a Rosewood Semigrande Sympathetic Trichord 7 Octave PIANO, sweet-toned, in excellent condition, by one of the best makers. Price Rs. 350; exceedingly cheap. Owner has to leave at once. Apply to J. B. M., care of this paper.

JEFFREY'S BEER FOR SALE, at our Godowns, in casks of 3 doz. quarts, at Rs. 12 per cask and 6 doz. pints at Rs. 16. C. MACDONALD and Co.

A LIGHT PHAETON, nearly new; pair of well-bred DECCAN PONIES, height 13-2, and Brass-Mounted English HARNESS. Both Ponies regularly ridden by a Lady. Price Rs. 950. Apply to Professor WORDSWORTH, Breach Candy.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS. J. PEARSE having secured a continuous supply of Ice, is executing orders as usual for Ice Puddings, &c., &c.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls......each	4	4
Do. Double do. ...... „	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2	0

BATS.

	Rs.	a.
All Cane......each	12	0
Treble do. ...... „	11	0
Double do. ...... „	10	0
Single do. ...... „	8	8
Double Whalebone...... „	10	8
Single Do. ...... „	9	8
Match, best selected...... „	7	0
Do. do. for practice ...... „	5	8
Presentation with silver plate ...... „	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	0

GLOVES.

	Rs.	a.
Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated......per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

	Rs.	a.
Guards, White Buck Skin......	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin......	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Stumps, with brass ferrules......	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash......	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c......each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ...each	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen......	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets......per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition......	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Complete Sets ......Rs. 72-0 to	85	0
Lawn Tennis Bats ......each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz...... Rs. 3-0 to	5	8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

By Jeffries and Malings.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality......	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ...... per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings......per set	3	8
Fives Bats ......each	1	8
Fives Balls ......per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality......	10	0
Do. Presses.. ......Rs. 5-0 to	10	0

BADMINTON KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Complete Sets, from ......Rs. 40-0 to	80	0
Badminton Bats......each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4-0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls...per dozen Rs. 2-4 to......	4	8

FENCING KIT, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Foils, best Steel......	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets......	12	0
Single Sticks ......per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards ...... „	1	4
Buffalo do. do. ...... „	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ......per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

	Rs.	a.
Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2-4 to......	3	0

QUOITS.

	Rs.	a.
Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins.per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... „	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... „	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½, lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART,
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. beg to return their sincere thanks to their numerous patrons and friends and avail themselves of this opportunity to invite attention to the Price List of their superior Kangra Valley Teas, and to assure their patrons that, while the prices of their Teas are lower than have ever been offered to the public, the quality maintains the same high standard.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1	4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1	0	
Fragrant Congou	0	14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0	12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

MONTHLY RATES.

OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

Position of Room.	One Person in one Room.	Two Persons in one Room.	Position of Room.
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	„ 140	„ 260	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	„ 170	„ 290	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	„ 200	„ 350	FIRST FLOOR.
JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER.			
TOP FLOOR	Rs. 110	Rs. 220	TOP FLOOR.
THIRD FLOOR	„ 130	„ 230	THIRD FLOOR.
SECOND FLOOR	„ 140	„ 250	SECOND FLOOR.
FIRST FLOOR	„ 150	„ 270	FIRST FLOOR.

THESE TERMS INCLUDE APARTMENTS, BOARD, & BATHS.
THE PARTITION WALLS HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO CEILING.
DAILY MESSING WITHOUT APARTMENTS, Rs. 75 PER MENSEM.
THE DAILY RATES ARE THE SAME ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Esplanade, Bombay, 1st March 1878.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Time-keepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F., L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting, and open face cases.

The "smallest," the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Brequet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS 110 RS. WATCH

Will satisfy the most critical observer.

The above three descriptions of Watches can be had in gold cases at Rs. 150, 200, and 250 respectively.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. can recommend this well finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.
2 years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches.
Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entreés, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee	Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad	Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN	Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST	Re. 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P. M.	Re. 1
BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month.	Rs. 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do.	„ 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do.	„ 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do.	„ 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

WILSON'S

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS
AND
COLOSSAL HIPPODROME.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 21st, 1878.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
ALL THE GREAT STARS.
ALL THE GRANDLY TRAINED HORSES.

ROMAN RACES,	CHARIOT RACES,
FLAT RACES,	HURDLE RACES,
LIBERTY RACES,	INDIAN RACES,
PONY RACES,	FOOT RACES,
STEEPLECHASES,	MERRY SPORTS,

And Everybody's Favourite
THE COMIC MULE BARNEY.
In without doubt the
GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT
EVER WITNESSED.

FOR THESE OUR FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
CHEAP PRICES.
CHEAP PRICES.
MAKE THE ORPHAN AND POOR CHILDREN'S HEARTS GLAD.

All poor children, whose parents or guardians are unable to pay, will be admitted free to the Afternoon Exhibition, a special place having been set aside for that purpose.

SCHOOLS ATTENDING IN A BODY will be admitted on most liberal terms (by application to the Manager, Mr. John Wilson,) at any of our Farewell Performances, either Afternoon or Evening.

EVENING PERFORMANCE at 9-15 sharp.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3-30.

The Management have set aside
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 25th,
As a Complimentary Joint Benefit to those
GREAT ARTISTS,
MESSRS. AIREC AND SHIELDS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to seat 8	Rs. 30
Do. do. do. 4	15
Dress Circle	3
Stalls	2
Parquette	1
Pit	As. 8

Children half price to all parts of the Tent.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 23rd.
GRAND COMMAND NIGHT.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE
OF
HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE
AND SUITE.

JAMES McCABE'S GOLD WATCHES.

JOHN JONES' SILVER WATCHES.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

FOR SALE, a CURRICLE with steel bar = 4 foot wheels, in very good order, recently painted and done up. PAIR of HORSES for ditto, Chesnut and Grey, 14-1 in height, will go in single and double Harness, can both be ridden, one a very good pig-sticker. Also a set of Curricle Harness, old. Price for the whole Rs. 850, or for the Curricle and Harness alone Rs. 450. Apply to the MANAGER of Purvis' Agency.

FOR SALE.

NEARLY new built MADRAS VICTORIA CARRIAGE, with pair of well-bred ARAB Fast-trotting Galloways, well-matched, suitable for riding as well, the property of a Gentleman leaving India. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal offices at 3 p. m., on FRIDAY, 29th March 1878, for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Resolution of the Town Council, dated 19th instant, recommending the Corporation to sanction the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the Drainage Works approved by the Government Commission and the carrying out of the Bhunderwada Reservoir simultaneously with the Drainage Scheme, and that application be made to Government for the necessary loan for the carrying out of these works.

2. Letter from the By-Laws Committee, dated 1st March 1878, submitting for approval the modifications which with the concurrence of the Municipal Commissioner, they have made in the Draft By-Laws.

By Order of the Chairman,

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 20th March 1878.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL, THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

Proprietor, Pallonjee Pestonjee.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES, AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

B. S. MADON AND COMPANY,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ARRIVALS.

	Rs.	a.
TAMAR INDIEN	1	8
Adam's Furniture Polish	0	12
Allen's Zilobalsamum	2	0
Aitkinson's Rose Cold Cream	1	8
BROMPTON'S COUGH SPECIFIC	0	12
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap for Dogs, &c., 2 lb. Jar	1	8
Naldire's Dog Soap	0	10
Naldire's Worm Powder	1	8
Common's Areca Nut Tooth Paste	1	4
CHERRY TOOTH PASTE (GOSNELL'S)	1	0
Floriline	1	6
Cooper's Thirst Lozenges	0	12
JUDSON'S DYES (SIMPLE)	0	8
Diamond Cement (Jackson's)	0	10
Clarke's Corn Solvent	0	12
Crosby's Cough Elixir	1	6
NEWTON-MASSON'S HOREHOUND LINCTUS	0	12
Eno's Fruit Salt	1	8
Fenning's Cooling Powders	0	12
Fuller's Earth	0	10
HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM	1	13
Johnson's Soothing Syrup	1	13
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline	1	6
HIBBERT'S HEALTH-GIVING SALINE	1	8
&c., &c., &c.		

Up-country Orders are promptly and carefully executed when accompanied with Remittances.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 518 of 1877.

HARI DAMODHUR and WAMAN DAMODHUR, sons and legal heirs and representatives of the late Damodhur Hari, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitants, and residing in a house, No. 14, at Chundenwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay......Plaintiffs.

vs.

LUXUMEEBAI, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, at present residing in a house in Winskat, in Oorun, in Punvell Talooka, Tanna Zilla, and RADHABAI, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, at present residing in a house, No. 152, near Shiralsett, in Rastia's Peit, in Poona, widows and legal heirs and representatives of the late Bhayee Bhewrao ..Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Decree, dated the 28th day of August, 1877, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the above-named Plaintiffs:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house of two stories standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the southern side of public passage in Moogbhat, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-six and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 98, and now under No. 113, and bounded as follows; *i. e.*, on or towards the east by the house of Succaram Suddasew, on or towards the west by the house of Parvutibhai, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the oart of a Koli female, and which said house and premises were formerly in the occupation and possession of Bhayee Bhewrao and now in the possession of widows, named Luxumibai and Radhabai, and other tenants. NOTICE is hereby given to ALL PERSONS having RIGHTS in or CHARGES or CLAIMS on the above-named Property that they should, on or before the 6th day of April 1878, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 15th day of March 1878.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 308 of 1877.

KESSOWJEE NAIK, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, having his place of business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay......Plaintiff.

vs.

MEMON MAHOMED HAJEE ALLY, of Bombay, Cutchee Mahomedan Inhabitant, having his place of business at Nagdavy Street, outside the Fort of Bombay......Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of April 1877, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant should, on or before the 17th day of October 1877, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 38,482-1-9 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment. And in default of the said Defendant paying to the said Plaintiff such principal, interest, and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction in such lots as he may think fit the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say, (*inter alia*),

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground (whereof Rahimtoola Ahmed is the Fazendar) with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Memon Wadda Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and which said land or ground contains by admeasurement seventy-nine square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the Memon Wadda Street, on or towards the west side thereof by the property of Memon Jan Mahomed Khan Mahomed, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of Mahomed Dossa, and on or towards the south side thereof by the Nagdavy Lane, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally.

Lot No. 6.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground (whereof Rahimtoola Ahmed is the Fazendar) together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon assessed under No. 16, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Mandvie sub-district, on the north side of the first Memon Wadda or Nagdavy Cross Lane, containing by admeasurement ninety square yards; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally, on or towards the west by the house of Memon Fazul Mahomed Sallay Mahomed, on or towards the north by the rear compound of the range of Hajee Mahomed Dossa, and on or towards the south by the First Memon Wadda or Nagdavy Cross Lane, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally. And whereas default has been made by the Defendant in such payment as aforesaid

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED THAT ON THURSDAY, the 25th day of April 1878, at the time undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

Lot No. 1 above-mentioned will be sold on the premises at 4 o'clock p. m.

Lot No. 6 above-mentioned will be sold on the premises at 4½ o'clock p. m.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff or Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of March 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 308 of 1877.

KESSOWJEE NAIK, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, having his place of business at Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay......Plaintiff.

vs.

MEMON MAHOMED HAJEE ALLY, of Bombay, Cutchee Mahomedan Inhabitant, having his place of business at Nagdavy Street, outside the Fort of Bombay......Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of April 1877, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendant should, on or before the 17th day of October 1877, pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 38,482-1-9 for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date thereof until payment. And in default of the said Defendant paying to the said Plaintiff such principal, interest, and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction in such lots as he may think fit the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned, that is to say (*inter alia*),

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at or near Dadur Road, otherwise called Mahim Road, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand six hundred and seventy-two square yards, be the same a little, more, or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 482 and 483, which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Noorbhai, wife of Hajee Sullamon Hajee Jinna, on or towards the south by the property of Domingos De Cruz, on or towards the east by the said Dadur Road, and on or towards the west by the property of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thucker Jairam Hurry, and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally. The revenue payable to Government in respect of the said property is Rs. 0-7-1.

Lot No. 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dadur, near Mahim, without the Fort, in the city of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, and facing the said Mahim Road on the south side thereof, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2.1, and which said messuages are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70 and 71; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Phawoo Dwaiaajee, on or towards the west by the property of Mungia Gowar, on or towards the north by the property of Maria Dias Jose de Silva and Pascoal de Silva, and on or towards the south by the Mahim Road leading at Naigaum Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Nowrojee Manockjee and are now in the occupation of the said Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally and his tenants. The revenue payable to Government in respect of the said property is Rs. 6-2-3.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new salt batty ground, situate at or near Dadur, on the south side of public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 570 and 570, and containing by admeasurement eleven hundred and two square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the batty ground of Gopal Luxumon Thakore, and partly by the batty ground of Dhinnaga Purshia Thakore, on or towards the west by the batty ground of Vittoo Dama Thakore, on or towards the north by the batty ground of Mungia Dhacoo Thakore, and on or towards the south partly by the batty ground of Gopal Luxumon Thakore, and partly by the public road from Bombay to Mahim, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Memon Hajee Arab Hamud, and are now in the occupation of the said Mahomed Hajee Ally. The revenue payable to Government in respect of the property is Rs. 0 10-1 per annum. And whereas default has been made by the Defendant in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED THAT ON SATURDAY, the 27th day of April 1878, at the time undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiff and Defendant in the said lands and premises.

Lot No. 4 above-mentioned will be sold on the premises at 3½ o'clock p.m.

Lot No. 5 above-mentioned will be sold on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m.

Lot No. 2 above-mentioned will be sold on the premises at 4½ o'clock p.m.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Plaintiff or Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned Plaintiff has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 20th day of March 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY, EVENING, 20TH MARCH 1878.
MARKET closed for the Holi Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP PRINCE REGENT, 1,339 tons, Captain J. B. Graham, will sail to-day for Calais in ballast.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with 141 deck passengers.

THE s.s. LUMLEY CASTLE, 1,076 tons, Captain J. L. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 6th March, with Mr. J. V. Sparesbary, and Captain Hartz as passengers, and general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s s. TANJORE, 1,403 tons, C 19th tain W. W. Fentiman, arrived in harbour on th Mails, instant from Australia, &c., with Australians :—From general cargo, and the following passengcorne. From Sydney.—Mrs. J. B. Hart, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Spad- Melbourne.—Mr. A. C. Mason, Mr. an children, Mr. J. ling, Mr. and Mrs. McManus and Mr. E. Lindsay, Mr. Budd, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lindsay, Mrs. Danks, and Mr. Nisbet, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. an and Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Hyslop. From Glenelg.—M Mrs. H. L. Ayers. From E. Tennant, and Mr and Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Mr. Colombo. Mr. H. Johnld, Mr. H. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. H. Abdoolally and Mr. C. Bailey. N. Cowasjee, and

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
	Tanjore (s)	Fentiman	Melbourne, Feb 21.
20	Lumley Castle (s)...	Brown	Calcutta, Mar 6.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
20	orun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The ship Prince Regent, Graham, to Calao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Zambesi, for Aden and Suez.
Steamer Australia, for Southampton, &c.
Steamer Olympia, for Glasgow and Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

The following is a list of passengers per S S Madura, (which sailed yesterday for Coast Ports and Bombay :—For Galle—Mrs Jones and four children.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Rajpootana, from Northern Ports :—From Calcutta—Mr A T Jaffrey, Mr L B Wither, and Mr G W Bernard. From Gopaulpore—Four natives. From Coconada—Mr H S Groves and 2 natives. From Masulipatam—Thirteen natives.

Per s s Euphrates, from Northern Ports :—From Negapatam—Master H Grant.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb., 10 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
24 Diamond, H M S, Bousenquet, from Red Sea.
6 Glengyle, ss, Quartly, from Shanghai
Peer of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, from Rangoon.
Red Star, ss, Rosebary, from Newcastle.
Zembesi, ss, Symons, from London.
Britton, ss, Kidder, from Bassein.
7 Eclipse, ss, Holman, from Newport.
Yatala, ss, Webster from Glasgow.
8 Kaieteur, ss, Leisk, from Bussorah.
D Jamnah, ss, Champenoies, from Marseilles.
Sumatra, ss, Rocco, from Bombay.
Dalton, ss, Edger, from Kurrachee.
9 Dorunda, ss, Templeton, from London.
Nankin, ss, Brace, from Jeddah.
Tagus, ss, Clark, from Bombay.
Neghelia E, ss, Vasphi, from Berbara.
Hydaspes, ss, Seaton, from Calcutta.
Nelson, ss, Staples, from Rangoon.
10 Ettore, ss, Ettore, Lazzarich, from Trieste.
India, ss, Brizzolizi, from Singapore.
11 Stad Amsterdam, ss, Boon, from Adelaide.
Travancore, ss, Barrett, from Bombay.
12 Tuscany, ss, Hough, from Bombay.
Casco, barque, Penneg, from Saint Danis.
Romulus, ss, Trail, from Bombay.
Renpore, ss, Wilkinson, from Akyab.
Shildon, ss, Brotchie, from Bassein.
Zante, ss, Shilstone, from Bombay.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.
Bellona, ss, Breen, from Bombay.
13 Ariadne, ss, Metes, from Rotterdam.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 6 Glengyle, ss, Quartly, to London.
Zembesi, ss, Symons, to Bombay.
7 Briton ss, Kidder, to Port Said F O.
Eclipse, ss, Holman, to Bombay.
8 Nellie, ss, Jafferys, to Rangoon.
Yatala, ss, Webster, to Adelaid.
Sumatra, ss, Rocco, to Genova.
Dalton, ss, Edger, to Dunkirk.
9 Kaieteur, ss, Leisk, to London.
D Jamnah, ss, Champenois, to China.
Dorunda, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.
Nankin, ss, Brace, to Bombay.
Hydaspes, ss, Seaton, to London.
10 Nelson, ss, Staples, to Port Said F O.
Ettore, ss, Lazzarich, to Bombay.
Tagus, ss, Clark, to Marseilles.
11 Diamond, H M S, Bousenquet, to Red Sea.
India, ss, Brizzolizi, to Genova.
Stad Amsterdam, ss, Boon, to London.
Travancore, ss, Barrett, to Venice.
13 Tuscany, ss, Hough, to Liverpool.
Romulus, ss, Trail, to Venice.
Renpore, ss, Wilkinson, to Port Said F O.
Shildon, ss, Brotchie, to Port Said F O.
Zante, ss, Shilstone to Havre.
Bellona, ss, Breen, to Liverpool.
Ariadne, ss, Metes, to Batavia.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Dalhousie, I G S. Elton, from Sea.
Wolviston, ss, Skinner, from Cardiff.
Peer of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, from Rangoon.
Red Star, ss, Rosebary, from Newcastle.
Neghelia, E ss, Vasphi, from Berbara.
Casco, barque, Penneg, from Saint Danis.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—100 bales cotton, Malsey orsey ; 115 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee ; 65 bales wool, Ganjee Thackersey ; 95 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee ; 53 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 15 bales wool and 25 bales cotton waste, Tezpall Shamjee ; 42 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee.
Earl of Zetland—450 cwts myrabollams, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
Winged Hunter—450 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godoo.
Olymphia s—1,600 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jewraz and Co ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Arago s—45 bales wool, Pragjee Toolsidass.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s—46¾ cwts cloves, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 23½ cwts cloves, Nagindass Fuckerbhoy ; 200 cwts myrabollams, M A Dhunjee ; 7½ cwts bloodstone, Rehmoobhoy Mahamed ; 5 cases fishmaws, H F Khakey ; 24 bales hides, 6 cases fishmaws and 25½ cwts nuxvomica, Dhurumsey Velljee ; 26 bales hides, Baboolbhoy Bhogabhoy ; 15 bales hides, R Gulammahomed ; 26 bales hides, Abramovitz and Co ; 9 bales skins, Sullaman Moladina ; 15 bales hides, C Allahibux ; 5 bales hides and 45 bales hides, P Nusserwanjee and Co ; 95½ cwts pepper, Nagindass Fuckeerbhoy ; 4 bales hides, G Mahamed ; 8 bales skins and 93 cwts myrabollams, C Peerbhoy ; 5 bales carpets, Dawoodbhoy Hassom.

FOR HAVRE.

Whittier s—300 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Ettore s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ganges s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Ettore s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 13 bales cotton waste, Gaddum and Co.
Zambesi s—305 packages coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Putt alla s—134 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th March 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·883
Temperature of the Air..............................	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.............................	74·2
Dew Point	71·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·755
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded - 8)	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)......	85·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	74·9
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NNE, ESE, W, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	184.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 21.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Judgments.

59 77—Prescot and W—Luximibai vs Dadabhoy Rowjee—Janardhun and G.

On Judge's Summons.

Act X of 1866—Fletcher and S—In the matter of the Alliance Bank of Bombay in Liquidation—Samuel William Read, Creditor—Lynch and T.

LONG CAUSES.

703-76—Pestonjee K—Ferozshaw Cowasjee P vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee C—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.
173-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakheedas Lalchund and another vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
228-73—Prescot and Winter—Boolakeedass Lalchund and another vs Hurjeewan Mohundas and others—Macfarlane and G. —Part heard.
164-76—Hearn, C and L—William Lowdon vs Khatao owjee and others—T and Sayani.
613-77—Tyabjee and S—Veerchund Khimchund vs John Campbell and another—Lynch and T.
608-77—Tyabjee and S—Khima Dolla and others vs Thuker Liladhur K—Lynch and T.
480-77—Rimington, H and L—Luckmidass Hunsraj vs Dewcorebai and another—Shapurjee and T.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

229-76—In person—Baya, wife of Padma Maloo vs Nameebai, wife of Padma Maloo.

LONG CAUSES.

701-77—Pestonjee K—Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna vs Ludha Nuthoo—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
733-77—In person—Wasantrao Balmukund vs Wassudeo Abbajee and another—Balkrishna and B.
393-77—Muljee and B—Nanjee Dewjee vs Nathoo Soonderjee and others—Rimington H and L and Shapoorjee and T
651-77—Janardhun and G—Heeradass Jumnadass vs Shewparsad Hurnath and another—Tyabjee and S.
505-77—Macfarlane and G—Cassedass Munsookram vs Veyshunker Govershunker Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Judgment.

742-77—Jefferson and P—Bucher Akha and others vs Ruttonjee Merwanjee and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

58-77—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Mahomed Agam Mahomed P.
39-78—Tyabjee and S—Chaw Phya Stree Pepbat vs Nacoda Hajee Ismael and others—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

767-77—Mr Turner—Joosub Alarakia and others vs Goolam Mahamed—Jefferson and P—Part heard.
365-77—Mr Turner—Rao Bhadoor Muddon S vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Jefferson and P.
689-77—Mr Turner—Sadanund Shreecrushnajee vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Jefferson and P.
549-77—Tyabjee and S—Pundherinath Ramchundra R and another vs Premabai.
653-77—Janardhun and G—Oomoobai vs Balvantrao Bhaskir J. Lynch and T.
660-77—Tyabjee and S—Bai Luckmibai vs Sha Moolchund Khooshall and others. Prescot and W and Ardaseer and H.
746-77—Ardasir and H—Ruttonjee Rustomjee Disai vs E N Setna—Lynch and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 17.

Kerr, Capt, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Madras.

MARCH 18.

Gilbert-Cooper, Col, from duty, from Kurrachee.
Ferrington, Major, 73rd Regt, on leave, from Powal Pindee.
Wood, Capt, 10th Hussars, on leave, from Ra

MARCH 19. from Poona.

Chare, Sub Lieut, 2-15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Creagh, Major, 2-17th Regt, on duty, from Dagshai.
Battye, Lieut, 59th Regt, on leave, 20.
Mar leave, from Nusserabad.
Heathy, Major, 68th Regt, on Deolaee.
Pratt, Surg, on leave, from

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 19.

Dyke, Capt, on duty, staff, on duty, to Bhooj.
Hicks, Lieut Col, 9th Bombay N I, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Stevenson, Lieut, on duty, to Poona.
Anderson, Sergt, 60th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Wilson, Li

MARCH 20.

ensoo, Major, Poona Horse, from leave, to Sirus.
Steynaghten, Major, 2nd L Cavalry, on leave, to Deesa.
Massard, Lieut, 66th Regt, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, March 13.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

4th Native Infantry—Lieut H M Briscoe, 1-8th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, dated 1st March 1878.

20th Native Infantry—Capt G M D Hill, Wing Officer, to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on completion of his five years' tenure of office, until a qualified subaltern officer is available.

21st Native Infantry—Surgn W E Griffiths to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn W A C Roe.

With reference to G G O No 75 of 1878, replacing the services of Capt W Willcocks, Unattached List, at the disposal of H E the C-in C, that officer is posted to Dehra for general duty, on his being relieved of his duties in the Department Public Works.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

9th Lancers—Lieut Col H Marshall, to England, from the 20th March 1878 to the 20th June 1879, on private affairs.

Capt J A F H Stewart-Mackenzie, for three months from date of landing in India.

12th Lancers—Maj J S Tait, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Capt G M Martin, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut P P Mack, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lieut H A Case, to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

15th Hussars—Capt J B S Symes-Bullen, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers—Lieut R C Hart, (Asst Garrison Instructor, Umballa,) to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

21st Foot—Capt (Local Maj) R W B Crowther-Beynon, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1-17th Foot—Capt (Local Maj) F S S Brind, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-22nd Foot—Lieut Col H G Panter, to England, from the 18th March to the 16th May, on urgent private affairs.

33rd Foot—Lieut Col E F Chadwick, to England, for seven months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

48th Foot—Col R M Travers, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-60th Rifles—Lieut, R C D Wilson, (at present employed on famine relief duty,) to port of embarkation, for one month from such date as the Madras Government may dispense with his services ; and thence to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Paymaster (Honorary Maj) F FitzPatrick, to Bombay, for one month from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

65th Foot—Lieut F R W Stainforth, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

72nd Foot—Lieut (Local Capt) R H Brooke-Hunt, (Inspector of Musketry,) from the 19th to the 28th Feb on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of the 30th Jan 1878, p 43.

89th Foot—Lieut Col J Penton, to England, for twelve month from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 1st March, 1878.

Royal Horse Guards, Lieut the Hon William Thomas Wentworth Fitz William retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut Frederic Horace Davis Bellwood Bellwood to be Capt, vice W. E. Shaw, retired on a pension. Dated 16th February, 1878.

6th Dragoon Guards, Paymaster and Henry Capt George Edward Earle, from the 14th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Hony Major C. Sewell, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 23rd February, 1878.

7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut George Maurice Maher to be Capt, vice C. Campbell, seconded whilst serving as an Instructor at the Royal Military College. Dated 8th Feb. 1878.

Lieut James Henry Aspinwall, from the Royal Cornwall Rangers, Duke of Cornwall's Own Militia, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut C.L. Becher, promoted. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

2nd Dragoons, Capt John Wallace Hozier to be Major, vice Charles Hill Uniacke, deceased. Dated 31st January, 1878.

Lieut Montague George Johnstone to be Capt vice J. W. Hozier. Dated 31st January, 1878.

6th Dragoons, Lieut John St. John Frederick to be Capt vice H. J. Mills, retired. Dated 16th February, 1878.

Sub-Lieut Charles William Cross, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut G. G. J. Thackeray, promoted. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

9th Lancers, Capt and B Major Robert Stewart Cleland to be Major, vice B Lieut-Col J. Hardy, retired on half-pay. Dated 16th February 1878.

Lieut William Henry Fife to be Capt, vice Bt Major R. S. Cleland. Dated 16th February, 1878.

Lieut Strange Gould Butson to be Capt, vice the Hon'ble G. E. P. Willoughby, retired. Dated 16th February, 1878.

Lieut John James Scott Chisholme to be Capt, vice Lord W. L. Dela Poer Beresford, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

10th Hussars, Sub-Lieut Charles Stainforth Greenwood to be Lieut. Dated 12th February, 1877.

15th Hussars, Major Francis Hood Gregory retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 2nd March 1878.

16th Lancers, Lieut Henry Graham to be Capt, vice Bt Major J. M. McNair, retired temporarily to the Half-Pay List. Dated 16th Feb, 1878.

Lieut Edward Oliver M'Causland to be Capt vice R T Maillard, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

17th Lancers, Sub-Lieut Frederick John Cockayne Frith to be Lieut. Dated 12th Feb. 1876.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut and Captain Herbert Francis Eaton to be Capt and Lieut-Col, vice H B H Blundell, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut and Capt Hercules Edward, Lord Langford to be Capt and Lieut-Col vice the Hon G P H Villiers, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut and Capt the Hon Everard Henry Primrose is seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Coldstream Guards, Lieut and Capt the Hon'ble Evelyn Edward Thomas Boscawen to be Capt and Lieut-Col, vice H. C. A. F. W. Aldenburg-Bentinck, retired. Dated 16th February, 1878.

Lieut and Capt and Bt Major Robert Charles Goff to be Capt and Lieut Col vice Bt Col the Hon'ble F. A. Wellesley, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty, seconded whilst serving as a Military Attache. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Brigade Depot, Lieut-Col and Bt Col Hales Wilkie, from half-pay, late 29th Foot, to be Lieut-Col. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

1st Foot, Capt and Bt Major Edward Fox Angelo retires on a pension. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

2nd Foot, Sub-Lieut Henry Denne Robson, from the 25th Foot, to be Sub-Lieut, on augmentation. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

The names of the Gentleman Cadet appointed to a Second Lieut in the Gazette of 29th January, 1878, are George Trenchard Pickard-Cambridge, and not as then stated.

3rd Foot, Sub-Lieut Percy Green to be Lieut. Dated 10th September, 1875.

4th Foot, Lieut Edward Robert Prevost Woodgate to be Capt, vice E. J. Lugard, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

5th Foot, Lieut Charles Herbert Broad to be Capt vice Edward Drew, deceased. Dated 29th Jan 1878.

Lieut Charles Hackett to be Capt, vice W. A. Eardley-Wilmot, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March 1878.

7th Foot, the promotion to the rank of Capt of Lieut T. J. R. Mailock, dated 10th Feb 1878, is cancelled.

Lieut T. J. R. Mallock to be Capt, vice Bt Major W. B. Colvin, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 26th Jan 1878.

Lieut Robert Barlow Manning to be Capt, vice B. Major H. Kerr, promoted. Dated 16th February, 1878.

Lieut John Angus is seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

8th Foot, Lieut Charles Chenevix Chenevix-Trench has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

9th Foot, Lieut Daniel Dickson to be Capt, vice Brevet Major F. E. Biddulph, retired on a pension. Dated 16th Feb, 1878.

Second Lieut Andrew Cracroft Becher, from the 1st Foot, to be Second Lieut, is succession to Lieut G M Seaton, deceased. Dated 2nd March, 1872.

10th Foot, Major Robert Wiliock Davies retires on full-pay. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut Eustace Beaumont Burnaby to be Capt vice A Glen, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

The appointment as Adjt of Lieut Henry Willey is antedated to 24th November 1877.

11th Foot, Capt David Halliday to be Major, vice A M Arthur, retired on half-pay. Dated 16th Feb. 1878.

Lieut James Walker Andrews to be Capt vice D Halliday. Dated 16th February, 1878.

Lieut James Herbert Yule to be Capt vice H M Toller, retired. Dated 16th February 1878.

Second Lieut William James Knowles Dobbin, from the 102nd Foot, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut E H Vaughan, promoted. Dated 2nd March 1878.

12th Foot, Lieut Arthur French to be Capt, vice W J Boyes, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March 1878.

Sub-Lieut George Frederic Campbell Mackenzie to be Lieut. Dated 12th Feb 1876.

13th Foot, Sub Lieut Gabriel Goodman Walter Hayward to be Lieut. Dated 12th Feb, 1877.

14th Foot, Lieut Arthur Walter Noyes to be Capt, vice B Major M. S. Morgan, retired on a pension. Dated 16th Feb, 1878.

Lieut Herbert Lovell Woodland to be Capt, vice B Major R. Lewis, retired on a pension. Dated 16th Feb, 1878.

15th Foot, Lieut Arthur Bowles to be Capt, vice B Major C. J. Burnett, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut Frederic Montgomery Bridson Ingall resigns his Commission. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

16th Foot, Sub-Lieut Wentworth Ordiarne Cavenagh to be Lieut, dated 11th Feb 1875.

Lieut Justice Chapman Tilly to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut W. H. Young, promoted, dated 30th Dec 1876.

17th Foot, Lieut Clement George Whitby has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut Charles John Lewis Stuart has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

18th Foot, Lieut Henry Wentworth Hughes has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

19th Foot, The promotion of Lieut A. J. Peterson, dated 23rd Jan, 1878, which was notified in the Gazette of the 1st Feb, 1878, is cancelled.

Lieut A. J. Paterson to be Capt, vice W. Bennet seconded whilst serving as an Instructor at the School of Musketry. Dated 1st Jan, 1878.

Lieut Crosbie Barton to be Capt, vice B. Major M. Williams, promoted. Dated 23rd Jan, 1878.

Sub-Lieut Henry Ponting Northcott to be Lieut. Dated 12th Feb, 1877.

Sub-Lieut Henry Bowles to be Lieut. Dated 26th Feb, 1877.

Lieut Charles Tulin Hennah, from the Queen's Own Tower Hamlets Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut J Jameson, promoted. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

The appointment of Lieut William Charles Golding, from the 5th Royal Lancashire Militia, to be Second Lieut, as announced in the Gazette of 22nd Jan 1878, is cancelled.

The names of the Second Lieut appointed in succession to Lieut R M Simpson, resigned, are Reginald Hayes-Sadler, and not Reginald Hayes Sadler as stated in the Gazette of 29th Jan, 1878.

21st Foot, Lieut Arthur John Osborne-Pollock to be Capt, vice W N Carey, seconded whilst serving as Adjt, Bangalore Volunteers. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

22nd Foot, Lieut George William Henry Cuningham to be Capt, vice W S Cooke, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut William Key Matterson to be Instructor [illegible]usketry, vice Lieut H Hall, promoted. Dated 1st January, 1878.

23rd Foot, Lieut George Charles Erskine Rowley to be Capt, vice E S Creek, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Sub-Lieut George Ferdinand Walker to be Lieut. Dated 28th April, 1877.

24th Foot, Lieut William Penn Symons to be Capt vice W. J. St. Aubyn, retired on half-pay. Dated 16th February, 1878.

Lieut Frederick Carrington to be Capt vice T. Horniblow, retired on half-pay. Dated 16th Feb, 1878.

25th Foot, Capt John Ireland Dobson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut Francis Welch to be Capt, vice W. G. Thomas, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut George Pycroft has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut James Hope, from the 4th or Royal South Middlesex Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Sub-Lieut H. D. Robson, transferred to the 2nd Foot. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

26th Foot, Lieut George Henry Wilson to be Capt, vice B Major W. Beers, retired on a pension. Dated 16th February, 1878.

Lieut James Bond Clarke to be Capt, vice L. F. Knollys, C. M.G., seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

29th Foot, Lieut-Col and Bt Col Hales Wilkie retires on half-pay. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Second Lieut Edward Andrew Williamson, from the 11th Foot, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut J. O. Dalgleish, promoted half-pay Capt. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

30th Foot, Capt and Major William Henry Clarkson retires on full-pay. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

31st Foot, Lieut George Humphrys Leatham to be Capt vice A F Hart, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

33rd Foot, Lieut-Col Thomas Basil Fanshawe retires on full-pay. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut Alexander Henry Fraser to be Capt vice F B J Jerrard, seconded whilst serving as Inspector and Adj East Indian Volunteer Rifle Corps. Dated 31st January, 1878.

Lieut Edward Charles Mortimer Lushington, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut, vice A H Fraser. Dated 31st Jan, 1878.

34th Foot, Lieut William Watson to be Capt vice S W Bell, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut Harcourt Ranking Rose is seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

36th Foot, Sub-Lieut Edward Henry St. Lawrence Clarke to be Lieut. Dated 12th Feb, 1876.

37th Foot, Lieut William Candahar James Farrer Nott to be Capt, vice W. E. Gilbert, seconded whilst serving as an Adjt of Auxiliary Forces. Dated 2nd February, 1878.

Sub-Lieut George Pensum Bourcicault to be Lieut. Dated 10th September, 1876.

38th Foot, Sub-Lieut Francis Broadwood to be Lieut. Dated 26th February, 1876.

Sub-Lieut Newton Seymour Allen to be Lieut. Dated 11th November, 1876, but his Commission as Lieut in the Army to bear date 6th October, 1876.

40th Foot, Lieut William Henry Moberly to be Capt vice G. A. White, seconded whilst serving on Staff. Dated 25th January, 1878.

Lieut Sydney George Cumberland Greenaway, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut, vice W. H. Moberly. Dated 25th January, 1878.

Lieut Alan Gardner retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut Theodore William Jerome Mackeson Georges has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

41st Foot, Lieut John William Crookes, from the Kent Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieutenant W. H. Mortimer, promoted. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

17th Foot, Lieut. Alleyne Cox Yard to be Capt. vice Bt. Major W. B. G. Cleather, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

48th Foot, Second Lieut. Anthony Crawley, from the 83rd Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut. S. P. C. Scott, retired. Dated 2nd March, 1878

49th Foot Lieut Henry Tichborne Smith to be Capt, vice T. S. St. Clair, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

51st Foot, Lieut Roderick William MacLeod has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

53rd Foot, Lieut Richard Godman Temple Cotton to be Capt, vice T. B. Hitchcock, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

5th Foot, The promotion to the rank of Capt of Lieuts W. W. P. Joyce and A W. Dury, dated respectively 23rd Jan and 1st Jan, 1878, is cancelled.

Lieut W. W. P. Joyce to be Capt, vice M. W. E. Gosset, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 1st Jan, 1878.

Lieut A. W. Dury to be Capt, vice Bt Lieut Col J. W. Hughes, promoted. Dated 23rd Jan, 1878.

58th Foot, Sub-Lieut Edwin Del Sandys to be Lieut. Dated 12th Feb 1876.

60th Foot, Lieut Henry Savill Marsham to be Capt, vice H. B. MacCall, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Sub-Lieut Arthur Davidson to be Lieut. Dated 10th Sept, 1876.

61st Foot, Lieut Frederic John Curtin to be Capt, vice C H Boileau, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 9th Jan 1878.

64th Foot, Major Valentine Ryan to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col R Mockler, retired on half-pay. Dated 16th. Feb, 1878.

Capt Charles Hamilton Sams to be Major, vice V. Ryan Dated 16th Feb, 1878.

Lieut Edmund Robert Stewart Richardson to be Capt, vice C. H. Sams. Dated 16th Feb 1878.

65th Foot, Major Lionel Smith Warren to be Lieut Col, vice Bt Col. C Blewitt, placed on half pay. Dated 16th Feb 1878.

Capt George Benjamin Wolseley to be Major, vice L. S. Warren. Dated 16th Feb 1878.

Lieut William Ethelston to be Capt, vice G B Wolseley. Dated 16th Feb 1878.

Sub-Lieut George Eusebe Even to be Lieut. Dated 21st Sept 1875.

67th Foot, Capt and Bt Major Elliot Arthur Raymond retires on half-pay. Dated 2nd March 1878.

Lieut John Stephen White to be Capt, vice J E Blundell, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March 1878.

Second Lieut Alfred Clemons Maxwell Gompertz to rank senior to Second Lieut Philip Mainwaring Carnegy.

68th Foot, Lieut Norman Robert Stewart is seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

69th Foot, Lieut Charles Henry Somerset Butler to be Capt, vice Bt Major A B Tulloch, seconded while serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

71st Foot, Lieut Henry Edmund Lacon to be Capt, vice F Fawkes, promoted half-pay Major. Dated 16th Feb, 1878.

72nd Foot, Lieut Charles Roberts is seconded whilst serving as Adjt of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

73rd Foot, Lieut William Polson Thackwell to be Capt, vice Bt Major J. T. B. Mayne, retired on a pension. Dated 16th Feb, 1878.

Lieut Harold Alexander Ravenshaw has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

77th Foot, The appointment as Adjt of Lieut to George Fenton is antedated to 8th Dec, 1876.

The appointment as Instructor of Musketry of Lieut Adoniah Graham Schuyler is antedated to 8th Dec, 1877.

78th Foot. Lieut Gilbert William Renny Maxwell Waugh to be Capt, vice A G Grant, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

81st Foot. Lieut Robert Kean Brereton to be Capt, vice H. T. Jones, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March 1878.

82nd Foot. Major and Bt-Col William Henry Kerr, from half pay, late Depot Battalion, to be Lieut-Col, vice W G Graves, retired. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut Charles Adolphus Peyron Burroughs to be Adjt, vice Lieut G A Daubeny, promoted. Dated 6th Feb. 1878.

84th Foot. Sub-Lieut Charles King Colhoun to be Lieut. Dated 12th Feb 1877.

85th Foot, Second Lieut Robert Henry Fowler, from the 69th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Sub-Lieut C. D. F. Hamilton, resigned. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Second Lieut Herbert Vere Wilbraham, from the 69th Foot, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut F. Longford, promoted. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

86th Foot, Lieut Henry Brookes retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

89th Foot, Lieut Edmund George Barrow has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

91st Foot, Capt and Bt Major Harold Cooper Sitwell retires on a pension. Dated 2nd March 1878.

93rd Foot, Major and Bt Lieut-Col W Wallingford Knollys to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col W McBean, V C, retired on a pension. Dated 16th Feb 1878.

Capt and Bt Major Arthur Collett Nightingale to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col W W Knollys. Dated 16th Feb 1878.

Lieut Philip Durham Trotter to be Capt, vice Bt Major A C Nightingale. Dated 16th Feb, 1878.

94th Foot, Sub-Lieut Herbert Augustine Christopher Harrison to be Lieut. Dated 12th Feb 1877.

96th Foot, Capt Frederic Anderson Stebbing, from half-pay, late 8th Foot, to be Capt, vice E R Berkeley, retired on half-pay. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

100th Foot, Lieut William H Adolphus Denys to be Capt, vice B M Dawes, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March 1878.

101st Foot, Sub- Lieut Herbert Everaley Belfeild to be Lieut. Dated 26th Feb., 1876.

104th Foot, Lieut Frederick James William Davies to be Capt, vice H. Spalding, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

105th Foot, Second Lieut Charles Henry Coke, from the 86th Foot, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut W. D. Graham, promoted. Dated 2nd March. 1876.

109th Foot, Lieut John Henry Campbell to be Capt, vice Bt-Major W. W. Sherlock retired on a pension. Dated 16th Feb, 1878.

Lieut Alfred Bacon Ribgame, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut, vice Tudor Lay, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March. 1878.

Lieut William Holden Webb, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Lieut John William Forbes Biggs, retires from the Service. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut the Hon'ble Montagu Curzon to be Capt, vice Bt Major C W Robinson, seconded whilst serving on the Staff. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Capt John Lionel Tufnell has been permitted to assume the surname of Tyrell, in addition to and after that of Tufnell.

1st West India Regiment, Capt Christian Brandford Steward retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

2nd West India Regiment, The second Christian name of Lieut-Col Russell, whose retirement on a pension was notified in the Gazette of 30th Oct, 1877, is Martin and not Edward, as hitherto stated.

Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, Capt, (with local and temporary rank) Thomas Emmanuel Bonavia retires on a pension. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Commissariat and Transport Department. Deputy Comsry Ruben Hill Powell to be Commissary, vice L. J. Keogh, retired on half-pay. Dated 23rd Jan, 1878.

Medical Department, Surgn-Major William Fletcher retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 23rd Jan, 1878.

Surgn Vivian Wearne, to be Surgn-Major. Dated 14th February, 1878.

Half-pay, Capt and Bt Lieut-Col John P. Stuart, from halfpay, Unattached, and Staff Officer of Pensioners, to be Major. Dated 1st November, 1877.

Capt and Bt Lieut-Col James Hay Campbell, from the 71st Foot, to be Major. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

BREVET.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Basil Fanshawe, 33rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Col. upon retiring on full pay. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Majory Robert Willock Davies, 10th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut. Col. upon retiring upon full pay Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Capt. and B. Major William Henry Clarkson, 30th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut. Col. upon retiring upon full pay. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Capt. and B. Major Edward Fox Angelo, 1st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut. Col upon retiring on a pension. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Capt and Bt Major Harold Cooper Sitwell, 91st Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Col upon retiring on a pension. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Capt Frederic Anderson Stebbing, 96th Foot, to be Major. Dated 8th July, 1874.

Capt J. Gregorie McDonald Tulloch, 77th Foot, to be Major. Dated 7th Sept, 1874.

Captain, with local and temporary rank, Thomas Emmanuel Bonavia, Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, to have the honorary rank of Major upon retiring on a pension. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 7th Feb 1878, of Lieut-Genl Sir Alfred T. Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps :—

Major Genl Thomas Augustus Carey, Ben S C, to be Lieut-Genl. Dated 8th Feb. 1878.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col Thomas Thompson, Mad S C to be Major-Genl. Dated 8th Feb, 1878.

The undermentioned Lieut-Cols to be Cols :—
George Augustus Brown, Ben S C. Dated 21st Oct, 1877.
William Carnell, Ben S C. Dated 11th Dec, 1877.
Augustus Hall Cooke, Mad S C. Dated 11th Dec, 1877.
John Macdonald, Ben S C. Dated 11th Dec, 1877.
Robert Yeld Chambers, Ben S C. Dated 11th Dec, 1877.
Lionel D'Arcy Dunsterville, Bom S C. Dated 12th December, 1877.
Robert Vernor Handyside, Mad S C. Dated 12th Dec, 1877.

The undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to have a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col Lennox James Farquharson, Bengal Army. Dated 2nd March 1878.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col Robert Patrick Anderson, Ben S C. Dated 2nd March 1878.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col William Cornwallis Phillips, Mad S C. Dated 2nd March 1878.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col Percy Lee Holmes, Mad S C. Dated 2nd March 1878.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col Francis George Hodson, Mad S C. Dated 2nd March 1878.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col William Henry Hessey, Mad S C. Dated 2nd March 1878.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Colonel Archibald William Graham, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry Homersham Godwin-Austen, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

Major John Foster Forbes, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

MEMORANDUM.

Honorary Lieut-Col Henry James Day, late Captain, 99th Foot, has been permitted to commute his pension. Dated 13th Feb, 1878.

MILITIA MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Major William Falkingham Foottit (Nottingham), resigns his Commission. Dated 2nd March, 1878.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... 25th, 9h. 40·9m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Mar.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 21	......	6 5	6 9	0 25 m 1 8 a	6 42 m 7 8 a
Fr. 22	......	6 5	6 9	1 1 m 1 53 a	7 23 m 7 50 a
Sat. 23	......	6 4	6 10	1 38 m 2 41 a	8 4 m 8 35 a
Sun. 24	3rd Sunday in Lent.	6 3	6 10	2 18 m 3 36 a	8 50 m 9 26 a
Mon. 25	......	6 2	6 10	3 0 m 4 41 a	9 40 m 10 37 a
Tues. 26	......	6 1	6 11	4 7 m 6 9 a	10 50 m ......
Wed. 27	......	6 0	6 11	5 41 m 7 30 a	0 16 m 0 15 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

TOWN HALL.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PATRON.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIR R. TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I., &c., &c

HE COMMITTEE OF THE BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT
A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
OF
SACRED MUSIC
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY IN THE
TOWN HALL.
ON FRIDAY EVENING
THE 22ND MARCH NEXT, AT 9 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo............March ....Hill.
2. Aria (Bass) ....Pro Peccatis ....Rossini.
3. Preghiera (Soprano).................................Mariani.
4. Aria (Tenor) ...."If with all your hearts".Mendelssohn
5. Aria (Contralto) ....."O, Rest in the Lord" ..Mendelssohn.
6. Song (Baritone) ......"There is a green hill far away"..............Gounod.
7. Chorus ...."And the Glory of the Lord".................Handel.

PART II.

Organ Solo ....Andante ....A. Guilmant.
2. Duet (Soprano and Contralto)..........."Quis est Homo"...........Rossini.
. Aria (Baritone) ..."Arm, arm ye brave"........Handel.
4. Ave Maria..........(Soprano)..........................Cherubini.
5. Aria (Tenor)........."Then shall the Righteous"Mendelssohn
6. Song. (Contralto).Nazareth ....Gounod.
(By special desire)
7. Chorus—Hallelujah.(Mount of Olives) ....Beethoven.

Conductor—MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON.

Tickets, Rs. 2 each—to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where a plan of the Hall may be seen and seats selected.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JACOMB-HOOD—February 25th, at Broadwater House, Tunbridge Wells, the wife of J. K. Jacomb-Hood, Esq., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOK—March 16th, at Kaira, the wife of Dr. Cook, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHAW—KING—March 20th, in the Mission Church, Girgaum, by the Rev. T. K. Weatherhead, LL. B., Mr. William Stewart Shaw, youngest son of the late Mr. James Shaw, of Dublin, to Edith Florence King, of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELLEW—March 15th, at Lahore, the wife of Surgeon Major H W Bellew, of a daughter.

COWIE—January 30th, at 42, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, the wife of John Cowie, Esq, MA, of a daughter.

PRENDERGAST—March 15th, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel H N D Prendergast, CB, V C, Royal Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.

COWIE—February 15th, at 42, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, London, the wife of John Cowie, Esq, aged 33.

DE VILLAMIL—March 16th, at Bangalore, Helen Maud, the beloved wife of R de Villamil, R E, aged 25.

GOUGH—March 18th, at Chudderghaut, of cholera, Geoffrey, the beloved child of Captain Percy Gough, aged 3 years, and 5 months.

McDONALD—March 12th, at Calicut, of apoplexy, Mr Michael Joseph McDonald, Manager, Karaparumba Steam Coffee Works, aged 49 years, 1 month and 10 days.

THOM—March 14th, at No 2, Store Road, Ballygunge, Sophia Mary Frances, the beloved wife of John Thom.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1878.

ALTHOUGH Reuter informed us a few days ago that the terms of the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey had been published, he has not seen fit to make them known to us yet and it would almost appear from his statement that it is believed the Russians still claim the full money indemnity of £45,000,000, as if the full programme of what Turkey has conceded to her conquerors were still withheld and Europe were left to amuse herself for some time longer with conjectures as to the exact limits of the Russian demands. We read with surprise, in these circumstances, the announcement made by Sir Stafford Northcote that the English Government does not yet despair of persuading Russia to submit all the conditions of the Treaty of Peace to a Congress. Russia must know that Europe will never sanction the exaction of an indemnity which converts Turkey into a mere dependency of the Russian Empire, or the creation of a Bulgarian State under Russian protection, reaching from the Danube to the Ægean ; and the delays by which she has protracted negotiations over two months can only have been employed to strengthen her position and secure a vantage ground for action in the war which she sees must come. The English Ministry now is lagging behind the nation, which has made up its mind to fight ; and all the accounts in the papers received by the Mail show that Lord Beaconsfield has but to say the word, and he can let loose against Russia the most formidable force that any despotism can encounter, that of a free and enthusiastic democracy possessed of boundless material resources. Unless he says that word very soon, he will find that the patience of the English nation is exhausted, and that the control of the destinies of Europe has passed out of his hands.

A CORRESPONDENT, a short time ago, drew attention to a somewhat singular *tax*, as he was pleased to put it, imposed upon Civil Servants of Government—that is to say, the entertainment of Governors on their travels. The grievance is curious, but just ; curious, because the popular impression is that Mr. and Mrs. Smith, C. S., look forward to these visitations with immense complaisance ; just, because Civil Servants of the second class receive no sumptuary allowance that we know of for fattening a Governor like a capon. The complaint opens a wide and interesting field of discussion. If the entertainment of a Governor is a hardship to a Collector, in a relative degree the entertainment of a General must be a nuisance to a Colonel, that of a Commissioner to a Deputy Commissioner, a Colonel to a Captain, and an Engineer to an Assistant. The principle involved is in all cases the same, and descends to Sheristedars and Barrack Masters who claim perhaps a cup of tea or a "chaw" of betelnut from their inferiors. It is the rule of Anglo-Indian social existence that a Departmental superior must be housed and fed by the biggest man of his Department in whatever station or town he visits, and, on the whole, the rule is a good rule, though we are sorry to think it is often evaded. There are persons of good income, civil, military, and clerical, so notorious for an indifferent *menage*, that dignity shakes the dust off its feet on their thresholds, and passes on to the next bungalow for a dinner and a bed. Dignity is not always a fool, in short, and has very often a keen sense for those creature-comforts which can render business pleasant and digestion easy, and dignity is so far wise in its generation. But what a slight and rebuff it must be to the inhospitable individual passed over, when a travelling big-wig goes by his doors! Old Indian traditions cry shame on that man, and even young Indian traditions could find chapter and verse for the blight of professional aspirations accruing therefrom. It cannot but be that black marks are registered against the names of the people who keep bad cooks, or only cold water for their roving superiors, and, if a man saves his bacon, why, it is only just that he should not reap the benefits of its expenditure.

There was a well-known Indian Bishop once who severely rebuked the spirit which can treat dignitaries with culinary disrespect. Bidden to a feast by a rich man of narrow views, he was invited to say grace over a scantily furnished board. His Lordship eyed the two or three covers on the table critically as he rose, locked his thumbs, and with marked emphasis repeating the formula "For these, *the very least* of all Thy Mercies," etc., etc., sat down again under a tittering of the company his host never forgot, or, we believe, forgave. It was a smart lesson to those who ignore the apostolic injunction as regards hospitality, and it contains *one* moral for our correspondent to which a second story will add another. A certain Governor who delighted in "things well done" had to tour it on one occasion in an outlying district of his dominions. As it happened there was no rich civilian there to entertain him. That duty fell upon a poor Captain of the P. W. D., but the Captain was quite equal to the occasion. He invested in an ice machine, for the season was what we kindly call the warm one. He started a four-in-hand, and he engaged the services of a cook who would have done credit to diplomacy. When His Excellency arrived he had a high-toned time of it. He saw the paddy fields and his subjects at speed. His champagne was iced to a nicety. He rose every morning as lively as a cricket, and the result of it all was the advancement of this shrewd officer to a post of honour. We believe that he deserved his good luck, which was fairly earned. If any one has any doubt about the matter let him imaginatively set a niggard in the gay Captain's place, and consider the consequences to the district, had the Governor viewed it with jaundiced eyes—the results of bad food and bad liquor.

It is very true that men of all ranks in the Indian Services are frequently put to serious expense by the visits of their Departmental superiors, and it is equally true that they often receive only the very coldest acknowledgment for the fatted calf they slay in honour of the distinguished guests. But what would they have? Some day they may hope to be roving swells themselves, when they can either be pleasant or the reverse with their involuntary hosts as best suits their humour. If wise, they will be pleasant both now and hereafter. Kindly hospitality is a great lubricator of difficult or troublesome business, and we have not so much of it in Mofussil India just now as to lead any one to think that it is not in some measure appreciated. And then "the honour of the thing," as the Irishman remarked when the bottom fell out of his conveyance and he walked in its wreck, is it nothing to entertain the salt of our Indian earth, and to enter into easy confabulation with it over *chateau margaux*, or whisky toddy? If our correspondent will reconsider his grievance, he will probably confess his error, and order up from Bombay a good supply of truffles and burgundy for the next great man who travels his way. As for the ladies, we cannot but think that the advent of big-wigs, of A. D. C.s and of household physicians must be a source of unmixed satisfaction to them, for whatever their detractors can say about feminine failings a disinclination to "parties" cannot fairly be set down among them.

Perhaps, if the truth was known, the burden of this kind of hospitality falls rather on the distinguished guest than on the host distinguished. The ceremony and monotony of the hospitality in question must be very trying. Not only is the fatted calf all there, but there are evidences of his killing. The best of everything is to the fore, even to the manners of the company assembled to meet the great so-and-so. The whole station is put under requisition for silver forks ; the station mess is ravaged for delicacies, the furniture is all new varnished, and a parade is made of the best bed-room. One does not entertain my Lord This or That every day ; besides, it is a poor heart which never rejoices. Probably it is only teetotallers who can accept these visitations calmly, their minds being intent upon reconciling their principles with the flowing bowl, but if there is place for the distinguished guest anywhere it ought to be in a total abstainer's house if the abstainer does not grievously press him with tea. The ladies, it is to be feared, come into condemnation under this rule. If they do not complain about receiving distinguished company—quite the contrary—they are sometimes fussy in its presence, and we have heard of a Commander-in-Chief who was sorely exercised by the insistance of his hostess in the matter of a night-cap. We suppose that great men by long usage come to regard these houses of their travels as places superior to inns though not half so comfortable, but for our own part, were we to travel in State, for a time at least, we should feel very sorely oppressed. It would be so easy and agreeable to make a genial host a Commissioner of something or other, and his good lady a top sawyer of society, or to decorate the company, male and female, with stars and garters, only that circumstances prevent. Nay, we may depend upon it that the guest, not the host, has the worst of the bargain, and we commend this new view of the grievance to our overtaxed correspondent for his consolation.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER AND SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am rather surprised that no one has yet called attention to the very singular reference to Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier in the Governor's speech at the opening of the Frere-Fletcher school. Sir Richard Temple observed that Sir Cowasjee was a very wealthy and liberal gentleman, and might perhaps be induced to lend some substantial assistance to the endowment fund. It might have occurred, one would think, to Sir Richard that Sir Cowasjee had fully earned the right to dispose of his bounty according to his own judgment, and that no one likes to be summoned or cajoled into acts of benevolence, which are worthless if they are not spontaneous. If Sir Richard Temple had "supported his own words by some substantial contribution," there might have been some excuse for what he said. It is of course possible that he is one of those who do not let even their left hand know what their right hand doeth ; but, if this is so, he would do well to leave to others the enjoyment of that "retired and secret virtue" in which he himself so evidently delights.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

*** Sir Richard Temple says so much that people have ceased to care very much what he says. But every reader of his speech at the Frere-Fletcher School must have been struck by the atrociously bad taste of Sir Richard's reference to Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier.—ED. *B. G.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 1ST MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Sumatra, Captain C. Anderson, arrived in Bombay harbour at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with the English Mails of the 1st inst. She left Aden on the 13th inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM VENICE.

Mr H C Levinge
Mr T T Allen
Mr H L Johnston
Mr H Cohn
Mr C W Dow
Mr C Ward
Mr and Mrs J Dawson.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr P L Richards
Mr G A Jacob
Lt Gen Sir A Taylor
Mr M Morris
Mr A C Mavoogordato
Mr Baban
Major Auchinlech
Mr Morrison
Mr Bonny.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Talboot
Mr D C Reid
Mr G Johnston
Capt Wiggins
Dr and Mrs Newman
Mr E Christian
Mr L Yeates
Mrs A Craig
Mr and Mrs Lewis and infant
Mr C Beasley
Mr J Weatherill
Mr M Riley.

FROM PORT SAID.—Capt Coulson.
FROM SUEZ.—Capt Molloy.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 1.

I HAVE practically very little change to report since last I wrote. The same state of tension and uncertainty continues. The danger of war is quite as great, if not greater, than at any period since the commencement of the Russo-Turkish campaign, and the general public are still left in absolute ignorance as to what the morrow will bring forth. Indeed, the effect of this prolonged excitement and uncertainty is rather curious. Some weeks ago when war for the first time appeared really imminent, you could see everywhere the marks of public excitement. The evening papers sold by the tens of thousand, the streets were crowded and noisy, and in the Houses of Parliament members assembled early and were ready to cheer vociferously on the smallest occasion. All this is now changed. Whether it is that people, perceiving the real seriousness of the moment, have adopted a more serious mood, or that long-continued excitement has ended in exhaustion—whatever the cause, a certain air of tranquillity has succeeded to the noise and tumult of a couple of weeks ago. War to-day is regarded almost as inevitable, and the probability of our appealing to arms has now become one of frequent and frank comment in the papers. For the last few days, for instance, every London journal has published a half to three quarters of a column in reference to the preparations the Government is making at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and other military centres. And two or three days ago the Government gave a very clear indication of its intentions by making the authoritative announcement that Lord Napier of Magdala [illegible] appointed commander of any expeditionary force that might be required, and that Sir Garnet Wolseley was to be the chief of his staff. We do not hear of similar preparations on the part of Austria, but, all the same, there can be no doubt that she is preparing and has long been preparing for the worst. If her troops have not been mobilised up to this moment, the cause is that she has looked forward to the eventuality of war for a considerable period ; that accordingly her arrangements have been made already, and that, therefore, there is no necessity for any special preparation at this moment. You will know, of course, that Count Andrassy has followed the example of the English Government in asking for a vote of credit, and that the amount fixed upon is not very different from that which our Houses of Parliament have placed at the disposal of the Cabinet. Russia, on the other hand, has not been idle, and has made elaborate preparations for the eventuality of a general war. There is a report to-day that she has ordered a new levy of 400,000 men. She has also sought to strengthen her position by making advances to the small Principalities who were her allies in the war against Turkey. Some days ago, the relations between St. Petersburg and Belgrade and Bucharest were about as bad as they could well be. Russia had declared it impossible to concede anything like the large demands for compensation which her late allies advanced, and the disappointment of the two Principalities had grown so deep that it found expression in their Parliaments. To-day, however, all that is changed. Russia is in quite an amiable mood, and, on condition of getting the assistance of these provinces again, is willing to promise them anything and everything. You will naturally ask what it is that has produced the present crisis, especially as affairs towards the end of last week had assumed a pacific appearance. How is it, you will say, that the arrangement with regard to the Bosphorus between England and Russia which promised to remove the chief causes of difference between the two countries has borne so little fruit? It is rather difficult when events succeed each other so rapidly, and the whole situation shifts within every hour, to trace out the causes of any particular event, but the chief source of the present tension and alarm seems to be the information which has reached us with regard to the Russian terms of peace.

In the first place, we have become aware of the fact that, among the Muscovite demands, is one for the possession of the greater part of the Turkish Fleet. There could be no doubt that such a demand was directed against us. It was understood in many circles that our Government felt this so strongly that they were ready to make the transfer of the Ottoman vessels to Russian hands a *casus belli*. That was the first thing in the Russian conditions to excite consternation. Next it was reported that the Muscovites demanded a war indemnity of £200,000,000. Of course everybody saw at once that such a claim Turkey would be perfectly incapable of meeting. The conclusion naturally derived was that Russia was determined to demand in lieu of money large territorial accessions. It was also hinted that among the securities for these enormous indemnities which Russia intended to ask were the revenues of Egypt. Now, as these revenues are already deeply in pawn to England, France, and the other countries of Europe which have lent the Khedive money, Russia's demand simply meant that Europe would have to pay for Turkish folly. Finally, the proposed conditions extended the province of Bulgaria far beyond the wildest expectations and in such a way as really to completely overthrow even the semblance of Turkish power in Europe. Moreover, the propositions with regard to the future position of Bulgaria contained several claims which could not be approved by the Powers hostile to Russia. In the first place, it was proposed that the province should be occupied for three years by the Russian forces, and a Bulgarian army was to be created of which Russians were to be the officers, the commanders and instructors. Nay, it was said that the Russians had gone further even than all this in their plan of Russifying the new provinces. The Russian law was to be the law of Bulgaria, and even the Russian language was to be substituted for that hitherto spoken. The terms with regard to the Fleet and the war indemnity affected this country especially, but Austria was principally aggrieved by the proposals with regard to Bulgaria. The central principle of Austrian policy at the present moment is to oppose anything which has a tendency to encourage the elements of disintegration within her Empire. As at present constituted, a German minority in one part of the Empire and a Magyar in another hold complete political supremacy over the Sclav majority. The Sclavs of the several centuries of political servitude are now awakening to a sense of their rights, and they look to Russia as the chief instrument in the accomplishment of their deliverance. The establishment, therefore, either of a large Sclav province or a new Russian dependency on the frontier of Austria is a thing which Austria would have to withstand by every means in her power, and hence the position she has at present taken up. There was one more cause of European alarm. In accordance with an agreement with the Turks, the Russians have now sent forward a force to San Stefano, which is but a few miles from Constantinople ; and so they are at liberty to enter the Turkish capital at any moment they please. Without going into the region of controversy, I do not see that there is any more that I can say about the situation for the moment.

Parliament has been very dull during the week. There have been a few questions asked in both Houses with regard to Eastern affairs ; but there has not been anything that rose to the dignity of debate on this subject. There was something like a feeble attempt at discussion in the House of Lords on Monday night, when Lord Stratheden and Campbell, who is voted perhaps the greatest bore in either Chambers, made a long and dreary speech. To this Lord Derby made a reply a little less serene than his answers usually are. A somewhat remarkable feature of the sitting was a violently anti-Russian speech by Lord Dunraven. This young Peer has hitherto taken no part whatever in politics, but has employed his time either in the now favourite amusement among young aristocrats of keeping a theatre or in foreign travel. The speech was carefully prepared, nicely worded, and has marked out the young Peer for political preference at some future time. The House of Commons has for the most part been employed in discussing the different clauses of the Factories and Workshops Bill, and terribly dreary the discussions have been. One night will now probably see the Bill through, and great will be the relief of everybody except the extraordinary members of Parliament who take an interest in such interesting amendments as the substitution of "whereas" for "wherefore" in line 6, clause 92, page 50. Mr. Lowther has made his appearance as Chief Secretary by introducing the Bill for the establishment of County Boards in Ireland. He had a foretaste of the very unpleasant times before him in the discussion which followed ; for his proposal was met by a unanimous chorus of disapproval from the Home Rule members. The House, although it has not been engaged in the discussion of exciting topics, has managed to keep late hours, and I should not be surprised if the early summoning of Parliament were seized as a good excuse for getting a longer and earlier vacation than usual.

One of the most important events of the week has been the demonstration in Hyde Park on last Sunday. I was compelled for my sins to be present ; and a rather bad time of it I had. The chief organisers of the peace party were the Hon. Auberon Herbert and Mr. Charles Bradlaugh. This demonstration was in preparation for some time and apparently was intended to be a monster success. These bright hopes, however, were disappointed. The advocates of a vigorous policy determined to hold a rival demonstration which should eclipse, and possibly destroy, the demonstration on the other side. The peace meeting was fixed for three o'clock. The advocates of war resolved that they should assemble at half-past two. Accordingly, at the latter hour, some fifteen or twenty thousand friends of the Government met in the vicinity of the Marble Arch : Turkish and Polish flags and the Union Jack were proudly waved. "Rule Brittania" was vociferously chanted, and hot and strong speeches were delivered amid enthusiastic cheers. Meantime, at another point preparations were being made for the peace meeting. A miserable little platform was set up ; and a small gathering of men were marshalled with much pomp and circumstance. I should tell you that Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Herbert had publicly proclaimed that they had made full preparations to resist any attempt to break up their meeting. They had, they said, employed a body of special constables, and these constables were to be armed with truncheons. When I looked round on the men who were selected to perform these severe duties, my heart fell. I did not see a strong, strapping fellow among the lot ; the whole body did not amount to a thousand ; and altogether it was evident that if anything like a severe attack came the resistance would be short and feeble. About three o'clock, Mr. Herbert ascended the platform and began his speech. He had uttered, however, but a very few words when the attack began. The war meeting had just concluded, and its members had marched down upon us. On they came—at least ten thousand of them : furious, enthusiastic, and bellowing. Some one had supplied them with walking-sticks ; and these they brandished in the air, until you almost felt that a second Birnam Wood was co[illegible] down upon you. Of course, the poor little [illegible] party had to give way before this overwhe[illegible] tide ; the platform in a second's time had [illegible] turned over. Mr. Herbert was, heaven [illegible] wi[illegible] and Mr. Bradlaugh was being [illegible] about from [illegible] vainly seeking [illegible] his feet. The most curious feature in th[illegible] affair, however, was that, though both sid[illegible] armed, scarcely anybody made the least [illegible] his weapon. The constables of the pea[illegible] hid their truncheons without breaking [illegible] skull, and the warriors of the belligerent side raised their sticks against nothing more substantial than the air. There were, however, plenty of hand-to-hand encounters ; and some bleeding noses and blackened eyes were offered as a sacrifice to the gods of Russia and Turkey. One duel, in particular, which took place on a tree, excited great attention. This tree hung over the spot where the peace party had placed its platform. A friend of Turkey, when his companions had succeeded in displacing the enemy, thought he would signalise the triumph by waving a Turkish flag from this tree. Accordingly, he mounted one of the branches and unfurled his banner ; and so the flag of the enemy was planted on the citadel of the men of peace. This proved too much for even the serene tempers of the Bradlaughites. One of their number, accordingly, attacked the bold man of war ; tore the flag ; and had almost dislodged the enemy when a branch of the tree gave way, and he was precipitated below. Thereupon the man of war waved the remnants of his tattered flag and was wildly applauded by his companions. Besides the active advocates of peace or war, there was an immense crowd of calm on-lookers. Rarely, indeed, if ever, has Hyde Park seen such an immense gathering of people. The lowest calculations put down the number of those present at 100,000 ; many think that there were double or more than double that number at the meeting. About four or half past, Mr. Bradlaugh had disappeared ; and this calmed down the excitement somewhat. A portion of the crowd then sought other forms of excitement. Some betook themselves to Mr. Gladstone's house and smashed a window or two ; others sought an interview with the Premier. There was some idea, too, of making an attack on the Russion Embassy ; fortunately this idea was abandoned.

The assailaint of the Master of the [illegible] turns out to be a poor lunatic. It is now [illegible]ful whether there was any ball in th[illegible] which he fired. The Rev. Mr. Dodw[illegible] is the criminal's name, seems to have [illegible] missed from a situation he had held as a chaplain to a workhouse, and brooding over his fancied wrongs, had lost his head. He will soon be placed out of harm's way.

An amusing case will be heard in the next few days at one of the police courts. I do not know whether the fame of the *Sporting Times* has reached your city ; but the paper has come to be one of the best known in London. The editor and proprietor is a man named Corbet, who has attained some reputation as a lucky "tipster" on the sporting events. The chief attraction of the paper, however, is its bitter personal attacks on well-known men and women, and its retailing of such stories and jokes as are occasionally heard when the ladies have left the table and the wine has been passed too freely. For some reason or other, Mr. Levy, the proprietor of the *Daily Telegraph*, has been a favourite object of assault. The old gentleman, indeed, is a good subject for the satirical knife. Of low birth and imperfect education, he retains, amid his colossal wealth, the manners and appearance of his humble youth, and he is said to still look after the cab fares of his reporters with most Hebraic parsimony. His son, also, who passes as the Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, has a great many enemies. The Levys have been foolish enough to notice the attacks of the *Sporting Times* and have taken out a summons. It was not stated in Court what was the exact remark of the journal which had succeeded in putting an end to Mr. Levy's patience. It is whispered, however, that the crowning crime was a statement that Madame Rachel's real name was Levi, and that the redoubtable owner of the *Telegraph* was her brother. This was too much.

REGARDING the traffic in opium, the following appeal which purports to have emamated from the "poor women of China," is being industriously circulated at home ;—"We women make a public statement : afflicted and distressed, we haste to make a mournful complaint. Bowing down, we beg that regulations may be made for prohibition in the villages. When, in youth, we went to the homes of our husbands, we did not suffer from cold and hunger ; but from the time our husbands and sons smoked opium, the children that were dressed—our daughters in green, our sons in red—in the twinkling of an eye came to rags ; ornamented halls and grand houses all vanished in smoke. They who before protected their families are themselves reduced to the appearance of beggars. The beds have no coverlets ; the household utensils have no food left in them. Hungry, there is nothing for them to eat : cold, there are no clothes for them to wear. The fault is surely with opium. In the distress, it is surely difficult to give expression to the feelings that fill the breast. "There is no tear we shed that is not red with blood." The concocters of this "appeal" try to credit opium with the distress that has resulted from drought and famine.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

REPORTED MOVE OF RUSSIANS TO AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

It is reported that the Russians are concentrating their forces on the Russo-Austrian frontier.

THE RUSSIANS AT BOJUKDERE.

The Russians have expressed a wish to the Porte that their troops when returning home should embark at Bojukdere. To this the Porte objects, but has offered facilities for the embarkation of the Russians at Rodosto and San Stefanos.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote in reply to a question said, if an agreement was attained respecting what England required, viz., that Russia should submit the whole of the peace conditions to Congress, that it may meet at the end of March.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.

Mr. O'Donnell brought forward a motion that the Indian Vernacular Press Law was subversive of the English Constitution, and must be submitted to the House of Commons.

Lord George Hamilton defended the object of the Indian Government, which was to mitigate the severity of the existing law and to facilitate the repression of sedition. He promised to submit the Law to Parliament as soon as it was received. The motion was then withdrawn.

THE TURKISH INDEMNITY.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has refused to reduce the Turkish indemnity, which is fixed at three hundred millions of roubles.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MARCH 20.

The B. I. S. N. Steamers Assyria, outward bound to Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, and Patna homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, sailed hence to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The heavy mails of the 18th ultimo, via Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. and O. Steamer Khedive.

LONDON, MARCH 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16

The Manchester Market has been dull.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8½ lbs. do.	6-10½
40s. Mule Twist	0-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82¾
5 per cent. do.	91½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110½

THE Bombay Government has issued its version of the "Act for the Licensing of Trades, Dealings, and Industries in the Presidency of Bombay," which received the Viceroy's assent on the 11th inst. It has now therefore come into operation.

THE Hon'ble W. Hudleston, on Tuesday, at the meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Imperial Licence Tax Bill, and after some slight amendments were approved of by the Council the Bill was passed.

THE 2nd Belooch Regiment is still in tents at Mittree, or at all events was so up to the 13th instant, with the thermometer standing at 95 deg., and no intimation has yet been made as to where they are to go for the hot weather. If to Dera Ismail Khan they have a 32 days' march before them over scorched and arid plains.

A CONVOCATION of the Calcutta University was held at the Senate House on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of conferring degrees on the successful graduates of the past session. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Markby, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided, and among the large number of those present were His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Edward Bayley, Sir Edwin Johnson, Sir Andrew Clark, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jackson, &c. Mr. Justice Markby made a speech on education. He fully concurred with Lord Northbrook that the Calcutta University ought to have a Law Professorship.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has formally put on record the acknowledgments of the Punjab Government of the services zealously and conscientiously performed, for many years, in positions of responsibility, by Brigadier-General Keyes, C. B., the retiring commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force. General Keyes was first appointed to the Punjab Frontier Force in 1849. He commanded the 1st Punjab Infantry for a period of nine years, and whilst at the head of this Regiment he distinguished himself in the expedition against the Kabul Khel Wazirs in 1860; in the Umbeyla Campaign in 1863; and in successfully conducting a secret expedition against the Bazotis in 1869. In March 1869 Brigadier-General Keyes was transferred to the command of the Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), and in April 1870 he was selected for the honourable position of Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force. During the period of Brigadier-General Keyes' command the Frontier has been for the most part undisturbed, and Government has not been compelled to undertaken operations of a punitive character beyond the border, excepting a short expedition into the Dour Valley in 1872, and the recent operations against the Jowaki Afridis,—both of which have been under Brigadier General Keyes' personal command brought to a successful issue. During his tenure of office the Punjab Frontier Force has been armed with improved weapons; its high character for efficiency has been not only maintained, but considerably improved; this improved efficiency has been practically tested by the recent operations in the field. The Lieutenant Governor desires, on the resignation by Brigadier General Keyes of the command which he has held so long and so creditably, to express his warm acknowledgments of his service on the Punjab Frontier.

ON the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the Calcutta Volunteers, March 16th, His Excellency the Viceroy made the following speech:—

Colonel Walton, officers and members of the Calcutta Volunteers,—It has given me great pleasure to be able to meet you once more this afternoon, though it be only to say good bye. What little else I have to say to you may, however, be said with no other feelings than those of complete satisfaction. It is not an easy matter for any man to become an efficient Volunteer. The task demands much sacrifice of time, and its successful accomplishment requires a thorough knowledge of the drill and duties of a soldier. This consideration increases the pride and pleasure with which I notice that we have in our ranks no less than 580 efficients. That is a considerable increase in the numbers of last year, and it is also a result which compares most favourably with the condition of some of the smartest of our Volunteers Corps at home. Still, I dare say that neither you nor your energetic Commandant will be quite contented until a yet larger percentage has been attained in this high standard. At the inspection of last February General Ross was, I am proud to say, highly satisfied with the drill and general appearance of the Regiment. That able and experienced officer is the last man in the world to be easily satisfied with second rate results. I esteem it a great benefit to this Corps, and a great privilege to be under the inspection of so practical and competent a soldier as my friend General Ross, and I heartily congratulate you all on having won his good opinion, for this is a genuine certificate of merit. The two great conditions of an efficient regiment in these days are steadiness in drill and the accurate and intelligent use of the rifle. Lord Strathnairn used to say he could tell at a glance whether a regiment would drill steadily. If heads turned about in two ranks he knew that the regiment would not drill steadily, if the men stood motionless, he knew that it would. Now I have no such professional experience, yet I feel sure from the steadiness in the ranks as I passed down them just now, and also from the manner in which you went through the single movement just executed, that this corps has thoroughly maintained its well earned reputation for steadiness in drill. As regards the second point I just now mentioned it is most satisfactory to find that we have this year 50 marksmen out of 350 members who have shot; and this also compares most favourably with the results of last year; when we had only 15 members out of the whole corps who won the crossed muskets. Nor is it a fact less pleasant to record that in a friendly shooting match which took place the other day between this corps and the 54th Regiment our volunteers carried off the prize, by such a very large number of points as to show that their victory was certainly no flutter. Now I think very great praise is due to Colonel Walton, to the Adjutant, and to all the officers of this corps, for these proofs of its efficiency. They greatly add to the honour you have conferred upon me in choosing me for your honorary Colonel. I assure you most sincerely that I hold that honor very high in my own estimation, that I am very proud of it on my own behalf, and that on your behalf I shall always be jealous of the honour of our Corps. With this assurance I must now bid you farewell, but in doing so let me cordially thank you for the remarkably good muster that has turned out this afternoon to meet myself and my own commanding officer—Lady Lytton.

FROM Cuttack Mr. Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, proceeded to Chittagong, on the Burmah coast, near the Delta of the Ganges. Chittagong is a pretty but very unhealthy station. Mr. Eden visited the jail, hospital, cutcherries, and other public buildings. Among the archives in the Chittagong Court there is said to be a curious autograph letter from Warren Hastings, in reply to a protest by the then magistrate against the inhumanity of a sentence, condemning a prisoner to impalement. It directs that the order be carried out, on the ground that we must defer to the feelings of the natives who are prejudiced in favour of that mode of execution! *O temperce! O mores!* Mr. Eden held a levée, at which he delivered an address in reply to a memorial he had received from the inhabitants. He thought there could be no doubt that in consequence of three years of bad harvest the people of Chittagong are in some distress, and those living in the districts swept by the storm-wave had suffered severely; but notwithstanding these facts he thought that the inhabitants were too much inclined to take a desponding view of their circumstances. He was satisfied, however, that the condition of that part of the country swept by the storm-wave, coming as it did after two bad harvests, is so bad, that he was justified in postponing for another year the introduction into those pergunnahs of the Public Works Cess Act. As to the rest of the district, though prices were high the crops had not been bad, and it was not worse off than other parts of Bengal, and it would not be just to the people of other districts who have to pay the tax, if the people of Chittagong who have till lately had seasons of remarkable prosperity should be treated exceptionally. Mr. Eden returned to Calcutta on the 13th.

A EUROPEAN has been brutally murdered in Southern India on Saturday last. Mr. J. D. Crabbe, a European Engineering Assistant of the South Indian Railway at Vellaur, went as usual on the morning of the 16th instant to inspect the bridge work on the north bank of the Vellaur river, under his supervision, when the coolies of the south bank, about thirty in number, rushed upon him simultaneously, and assaulted him with heavy wooden mortars, killing him on the spot. Mr. Pughe, the Engineering Assistant in charge of the south bank, ran to the assistance of his friend, but was too late to save his life. He, however, took active steps to secure several of the perpetrators of this shocking murder, and, with the assistance of the police, who soon arrived at the scene of murder, succeeded in capturing altogether about fifteen of them. The other fifteen coolies concerned in the crime have absconded, and the police are on the look out for them.

MR. CHARLES BURSLEM SAUNDERS, C. B., who is about to leave India for England, receives a very kindly notice in the *Bangalore Examiner*. He arrived in India on the 18th August 1843, as a member of the Bengal Civil Service. In 1849, he was selected by Lord Dalhousie to a judicial post under the Lahore Board of Administration. In 1857, he held a responsible civil post in Delhi, and was present at the siege and capture of that city by our troops from the hands of the rebels. After our troops entered Delhi, Major Hodson with the captives, met Mr. Saunders in the great street of the Chandnee Chouk, and handed his prisoners over to that gentleman, as the only civil officer at that time in the city. For his distinguished services during the mutiny, Mr. Saunders received from the Queen the Companionship of the Bath. Mr. Saunders was afterwards Political Resident at Hyderabad, where he was not a successful man, and then he went back to the Chief Commissionership of Mysore. The *Examiner* says—"During all the time of Mr. Saunders' stay in Bangalore, we may unhesitatingly aver that he has not made a single enemy, either in private or official life. As a host, Mr. Saunders' hospitality has always been profuse, and it is only to be regretted that the ill-health of his wife in England naturally enough restrained him from coming out much in public. The recent demise of the lady, a bereavement in which the public of Mysore heartily sympathised with him, made him decide upon retiring. Mr. Saunders leaves Bangalore with the best wishes and kindliest remembrances of all classes of the community in the province." It is currently rumoured that Mr. J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., the present Guardian to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, will take over charge of the office of Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg from Mr. Saunders on the 1st proximo.

IT is not often that a lady appears in Court in India to conduct her own case. Such a circumstance, however, took place at Ootacamund on the 15th inst., when Mrs. General Morgan prosecuted Mr. Smith, the superintendent of her estate, on a charge of stealing three teakwood planks, for which he had indented upon an adjoining estate. She asserted that the planks had never been used on her estate, and the defendant led evidence to show that they had. There is a very true saying about the kind of client a man has who is his own lawyer, and it would appear to apply equally to lady lawyers, for Mrs. General Morgan had frequently to be called to order for the irregularities she indulged in while conducting her examination of witnesses. The case was ultimately adjourned.

MR. EVANS JOHNSON, who has been appointed to Ootacamund, can have no sinecure in its duties. Mrs. Malaprop's Cerberus, "three gentlemen rolled in one," is nothing to Mr. Johnson who is, all at the same time, Acting Commissioner, District Judge, District Magistrate, Revenue Commissioner, President Ooty and Coonoor Municipalities, President Local Fund Board, Honorary Secretary Ooty Municipality, Honorary Secretary Local Fund Board, Member of the Forest Commission, Joint Magistrate of Wellington, Small Cause Judge Wellington, and Small Cause Judge, Coonoor.

THE North-West Government is about to try the system of State wells in a portion of the Futtehpore district that has been selected as specially suited to the scheme.

THE writer of the *Englishman's* "Week" says:—If I may be allowed to add my small tribute to those of His Excellency and Sir E. Bayley's other friends, I should say that it may truly be said that "he never made an enemy, and never lost a friend." It is men of his character who have made the English name so respected throughout India. Attached to the country by family ties,—for the Bayleys have been a power in the State for almost the whole of our rule in India,—he united the strict sense of duty to his country with a just appreciation of native worth, and so made himself justly popular with both races. I should be one of the last to assert that the competitionwallas have not as much talent as their predecessors, but I have no hesitation in saying that they will seldom inspire such confidence or respect amongst the natives as the members of the old families whose names have been connected with our rule in India for generations. Another face, equally well-known in Calcutta, that of one also who, though in a somewhat humbler sphere, has done quite as good service to the state,—I allude to Mr. G. W. Kellner, the Military Accountant General,—will soon be leaving us for the last time. So I could run on with other well-known friends of many of us, the names of each one of whom would call up regrets, and of whom we could hardly say that "parting was such sweet sorrow" though many of us might wish to be able to say good bye again to-morrow.

AT the meeting on the 2nd instant, of the Saidapett Famine Relief Committee, a petition was read from Samar Aiyangar, a School Master, stating that, "owing to the stoppage of his relief, he and his wife have resolved to commit suicide," and requesting to be informed how to do so, "without offending either the Deity or the Rev. D. Thomas."

WHEN it was announced that in all probability the European Powers would hold a Congress instead of a Conference, a good many people confessed that they did not know the difference between them. Ignorance on the subject prevails even in the House of Lords, for we observe that at a recent meeting of the Peers the Earl of Beaconsfield had to give the best explanation he could of the difference between a congress and a conference. "My Lords," said he, "I really cannot explain the difference between a Congress and a Conference, because I do not recognize any difference between them. There is, I know, a common idea abroad that a Congress is a diplomatic assembly in which the States which compose it are represented by Sovereigns, and a Conference an assembly in which the States which compose it are represented by plenipotentiaries; but I do not think myself that there is any foundation for that distinction. There was the case of the Congress at Rastadt, which was held at the beginning of the last century. It was composed of plenipotentiaries. There are other examples, but I need only recall the most recent instance—the Congress of Paris in 1856, in which the proceedings were carried on, not by Sovereigns but plenipotentiaries." When the Prime Minister of England does not know the difference between a Conference and a Congress humbler people may be pardoned for their ignorance on the subject.

MR. LIONEL TENNYSON, son of the Poet Laureate, was married, on Feb. 28, at Westminster Abbey, to Miss Locker, daughter of Mr. F. Locker and the late Lady Charlotte Locker.

THE Brigade of Guards has now been placed on a war footing, having recruited up to its full strength, and at the various quarters unusual activity is apparent not only in drilling, but also in completing the arrangements necessary for active service.

THE *Athenæum* says that the memoirs of the late Prince Metternich will be published in English, French, and German simultaneously. The literary work connected with the eight volumes in which the German original will be printed will be performed by Herr von Klinkwstrom. Prince Richard Metternich, it is stated, is now going over the work and omitting such portions as are likely to prove painful to the feelings of living personages.

THE Hon. G. F. Greville-Nugent, known in turf circles as Mr. "St. James," died on Feb. 28 from the severe injuries he sustained whilst riding Longford in a selling race at the Sandown Park meeting on Feb. 27. He remained unconscious from the time of the accident to his death. He has been long known as a daring horseman and a keen sportsman, and was a great favourite in his regiment. His loss will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends.

PRINCE LEOPOLD is to be a duke. It is said that he will be Duke of Sussex, a name that recalls associations dear to Freemasons and Nonconformists. Is it wise, asks a contemporary, to revive the titles of the Queen's uncles, when the precedent has been avoided in the case of the Prince's brothers, the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught? And if the Prince is to be a duke, and if a title is to be revived, why not the title of his grandfather, the Duke of Kent?

IN the House of Commons on Feb. 26, Sir H. Havelock asked whether, now that 6,000,000*l.* had been granted for increasing the naval and military services, steps would be taken to complete the First and Second Army Corps with transport carriages, ambulance and ammunition trains, so as to place some portion of the army on a footing of readiness for service at short notice. Mr. Hardy replied that, with respect to all the points referred to everything was ready for the First Army Corps, and he was using every exertion for the completion of the Second.

THE *Levant Herald* regrets to learn of the bereavement sustained by Mr. Gay, the special correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* in Constantinople by the death of his wife from typhus fever in Athens on the 12th ult. Mr. Gay had received a telegram announcing his wife's illness, and immediately left for Athens, but her death had unhappily already taken place. On the evening before his departure Mr. Gay received from the Sultan through one of his Majesty's aides-de camp, the decoration of the Turkish military medal for his ride to Plevna and other military incidents with which he was connected during the campaign.

LORD ROSEBERY, about to be married to Miss Rothschild, has presented her with the largest sapphire in the world—at least, until a larger one is found. In its rough state it disclosed a flaw; but one dealer, who evidently is the man to see farther through a milestone than other people, gave 800*l.* for it. Polished, the sapphire showed that the blemish was only, like beauty, skin deep; and so he obtained 2,000*l.* from its sale to Lord Rosebery. A profit of 150 per cent. in this case was well deserved for the courage and discernment displayed by a dealer who could invest 800*l.* in a precious stone the size of a walnut, in faith that underneath would be found "a gem of purest ray serene."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says arrangements are being made, by which officers who have passed out of the Staff College may complete their course in India in cases when they wish to do so, or when it is considered for the benefit of the public service that they should not be detained in England. Hitherto it has been the almost invariable practice to send all officers to Aldershot for duty with cavalry and artillery during the drill season, a course which has kept them away from their regiments for an extra twelve months, and deprived them in some cases of staff appointment, which non-certificated officers have obtained in the absence of those with the recognised qualifications.

ACCORDING to reports which have appeared in the Russian military papers, the Czar's trophies during the late campaign consist of 27 pashas and 145,000 officers and men, comprising 12 pashas and 28,000 men captured in Asia, and 15 pashas and 117,000 men taken in Europe. More than 18,000 horses were captured in Armenia, and 24,000 in European Turkey. The number of guns taken in Europe amount to 606; in Asia, 662; the number of tents, 20,000; rifles of various systems, 180,000; small arms, yatagans, and pistolets belonging to the irregular cavalry, 200,000; silver-mounted poignards and sabres, used by the Circassians, 13,000; besides stores of gunpowder and a stock of ready-made cartridges exceeding half a million rounds.

THE 52nd, 58th, 78th, and 99th Regiments are officially ordered to be augmented for foreign service; and, putting aside any warlike contingencies, would proceed abroad in the season of 1880-81, there being already some twelve battalions standing before them for India and the Colonies.—

It may now be considered settled (the *Times* says) that the 2nd battalion of the 6th Regiment will proceed to India next season, and with the 2nd battalions of the 5th and 14th and the 30th Regiments will make up the infantry batch of Indian reliefs for 1878-79. Volunteers for the foreign service battalions are being called for, not so much to complete the numerical strength as to substitute trained soldiers for recruits who are immature both in point of physique and training. As the 2nd battalions of the 5th and 30th were ordered to be augmented so far back as 1875, and the 2nd battalions of the 6th, 10th, and 14th, and 3rd battalion of the 60th, and 1st and 3rd battalions of the Rifle Brigade in 1876, it is open to remark whether a more careful provision on the part of the authorities might not have obviated the necessity of this volunteering which is expensive, and, what is of more consequence, most injurious to the efficiency and good tone of the regiments from which the volunteers come. A battalion ordered to be completed three years before its departure for a foreign tour ought to have in its ranks few, if any, men with less than two years' service and not well trained upon its embarcation.

SAN STEFANO, or Ismana, the village to which the head-quarters of the Grand Duke Nicholas were moved on the 24th of February, and in the immediate neighbourhood of which a considerable Russian force is now being assembled, lies a little to the eastward of the cape or point of the same name. This latter promontory projects about two miles in a southerly direction into the Sea of Marmora, and is situated seven miles west-by-south from the lighthouse on Seraglio Point or about 105 miles to the eastward of Gallipoli. The land is rather low, of a red colour, and is distinguished by vessels bound for Constantinople from the Dardanelles by a large inn which stands on it and by several houses, all painted red. On the point is also a light, which, however, has only a range of six miles. The cape is surrounded by a sand flat, extending a mile to the southward; but to the north of this and of the point there is good anchorage. The village of San Stefano itself is much visited by the higher classes in Constantinople during the summer, on account of its fresh and pure air; and the Sultan also has a palace there, built by Mahmoud II. On the land side of the village is a wooded plain, which now serves as a camping ground for the troops accompanying the Russian Grand Duke. Four miles and a half to the north-east of Stefano Point stands the Tower of Marmora, the castle called the Seven Towers, and the beginning of the walls of Constantinople. These latter extend in the same north-easterly direction for three miles up to Seraglio Point and the entrance to the Bosphorus. Between Stefano Point and the Tower of Marmora, the shore is covered with houses and factories, many of which, and among them a powder magazine, belong to the State.

THE *Times*, March 1:—One of the greatest difficulties which the War Office has to contend with at the present time is a scarcity, not of recruits, but of horses. It has, therefore, been deemed necessary to despatch a number of army officers to different parts of the country to purchase all the available horses for the Cavalry and Artillery. Thousands of fittings have also been ordered, with a view of fitting out hired transport ships for the conveyance of Cavalry. Mr. White, of Cowes, has received orders for the construction of additional horse boats of the usual flat-bottomed kind. Since the 11th of February nearly 600 additional hands have been engaged at the Royal Laboratory Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and all the orders on hand are in a forward state. The gas checks, fuses, and projectiles for the weapons composing the new siege train have been finished in such numbers as to relieve the department of the anxiety which was felt as to their being ready by the end of March, when all the orders will expire; and the woodworkers are at the present time among the most severely pressed of the Laboratory workmen. Some thousands of tent poles, pickets, and mallets are being made, and ammunition boxes are being turned out by hundreds daily. A new carpenter's shop is ordered to be erected in the Laboratory-yard at a cost of £5,000, and the foundations are being prepared. The waggons for the 1st and part of the 2nd Army Corps have been inspected and pronounced in good order, though at present deficient as regards number. A month since, when inquiry was made on the subject, it was ascertained that there was ready for service a transport train sufficient for barely 50,000 men; but a great augmentation has already occurred, and the vehicles of all descriptions now in hand at the Royal Carriage Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and in course of supply by contractors, will, it is believed, be ample for all requirements. At the Army Clothing Establishment at Pimlico, the number of workpeople has been increased, and the producing powers of the establishment have been so multiplied that it is prepared to fit out a regiment of men with clothing complete in 24 hours.

THE *République Française* of Feb. 27 devotes a long article to discussing the forces which could be commanded by England in the event of a war with Russia:—The writer points out that such a struggle might be prolonged indefinitely. What led to the rapid conclusion of the great wars which we have seen in recent days was, in his opinion, the proximity of the belligerent nations. "It would be altogether different in a war between England and Russia, and nothing could prevent the former, which has men, money, and the first fleet in the world at her disposal, from striking at many different and widely-separated points at the same time." After remarking that no comparison can be made between the condition of England at the time of the wars of the Revolution and to-day, the writer quotes the figures representing the present population and revenue of the British islands:—"The population of England is now nearly equal to that of France, to that of Austria, and to a half that of Russia and Europe. Ireland, reconciled, speaks no longer of separation; Canada and Australia could furnish in case of need a very powerful contingent to aid England; and India may be considered as an unlimited recruiting field, although we can hardly say with confidence what would be the attitude of its population in the event of a war with Russia. But, only taking into account the 33,500,000 inhabitants within the British Islands, we may judge of what kind of resistance they would make by the trouble which 5,500,000 of Southern Americans gave during a period of three years to the masses of the North. As for the public wealth of England, that is a matter much more difficult to estimate than the population; but it is certain that in respect of riches the country has made still more wonderful strides since the period of the Revolution than in the number of its inhabitants. The National Debt of England is estimated at 640 millions sterling, and its public wealth at 7,680 millions sterling. Thus we see by how much she could increase her present debt before attaining the proportion which existed between the National Debt and public wealth sixty years ago; she is therefore at the present moment in a position to enter on the expenses of a struggle as long as the campaigns from 1792 to 1815, with the prospect of coming out of it in the condition in which she was placed at the fall of Napoleon."

THE Central News Agency states that a considerable amount of correspondence has been passing lately between the War Office and the military authorities at Malta on questions of pressing importance. The latter have reported that the fortress is in a most perfect state of readiness both as regards men and war material for any emergencies. The same Agency says:—A comprehensive scheme has been completed in the Intelligence Department of the Horse Guards by which an expeditionary force could be made ready at a few days' notice for despatch from England. The details have been worked out under the direction of Lieut.-General Sir Patrick McDougall, K.C.M.G., and have met with the entire approval of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and the Secretary of State for War. One feature in the programme is the employment of the regimental transport about to be originated. Hospital, commissariat, and pay arrangements have all been perfected, and it is calculated that within one month a force of not fewer than 60,000 men could be embarked with every requisite for service. The following are the regiments which will be the first to take up active service in the East in the event of our going to war, viz.:—4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, 1st and 2nd Dragoons, 7th, 8th, and 19th Hussars, 2nd battalion Grenadier Guards, 2nd battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st battalion Scots Guards, 2nd battalion 4th Foot, 2nd battalion 5th Foot, 2nd battalion 6th Foot, 2nd battalion 10th Foot, 2nd battalion 14th Foot, 26th Foot, 29th Foot, 30th Foot, 41st Foot, 52nd Foot, 58th Foot, 1st battalion 60th Foot, 78th Foot, 86th Foot, 93rd Foot, 99th Foot, and the 1st and 3rd battalions of the Rifle Brigade. In addition to these the twelve battalions at Malta and Gibraltar, will be employed, viz., the 1st battalion 1st Foot, 1st battalion 4th Foot, 2nd battalion 23rd Foot, 27th Foot, 42nd Foot, 61st Foot, 69th Foot, 71st Foot, 98th Foot, 101st Foot 102nd Foot, and the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade. The heads of departments and staff officers of various branches of the War Office are in constant consultation with the Secretary of State for War on the subject of our war preparations, and as regards the administrative services the arrangements are almost complete as to *personnel*, though no actual orders have been issued.

IN a quaintly written naval history published about the middle of the last century, the following account is given of the action in Flores Harbour which is the subject of Mr. Tennyson's poem in the March number of the *Nineteenth Century*:—"In the year 1591, Lord Thomas Howard, second son to the Duke of Norfolk, was sent out with a squadron to intercept the Spanish Plate fleet in its return from America; who repaired for that purpose to the Azores: he had with him seven of the Queen's ships, and as many fitted out by private adventurers. While he continued on this station a very powerful fleet, which Philip had assembled, in hopes of thereby effecting a descent upon England, arrived in search of him; the King of Spain being diverted from his purpose by the necessity of rescuing his treasure from the hands of the English. The Spanish fleet consisted of fifty-three ships, and was commanded by Don Alphonso Bassano, an expert seaman. This attack was so sudden and unlooked for that Lord Howard very narrowly escaped falling into their hands. His Vice-Admiral, Sir Richard Grenville, in the Revenge, waiting to take on board some of his men who were straggling about the country was surrounded by the enemy. In this situation he fought gallantly for fifteen hours, till, being himself desperately wounded and his ship much disabled, he ordered her to be sunk; but the officers, choosing rather to confide in the generosity of the enemy, yielded her up on promise of their lives and liberties; and Sir Richard was carried on board the Spanish Admiral, where he died two days after. The Revenge was so shattered that she soon after sank, with 200 Spaniards on board. The Ascension, a Spanish man-of-war, and a double fly-boat full of men, were sunk in the engagement. The day after this action the Plate fleet arrived. So much do the events of war depend on contingencies which no human foresight or valour can influence; had it arrived a few days sooner, the English would have possessed themselves of an immense treasure. Before the Spanish fleet returned to port they were overtaken by a violent storm, in which near a hundred vessels perished, together with the wealth with which they were freighted. In this instance, as in every other, the superior skill and dexterity of the English in nautical affairs is apparent, for Lord Thomas Howard's squadron weathered the storm, sustained scarce any damage, and made prize of several Spanish ships."

BARON BLANTYRE sends the following letter to the *Morning Post*:—Lord Derby was understood to say on Feb. 25 that whether the possession of Armenia by Russia would affect British interests was a moot point, and at all events it would not bring Russia nearer to India than it already is. If it be a question whether our empire in the East will be as secure when Armenia passes under the dominion of another Power as at present, that doubt alone should decide us against permitting it; but Armenia, which really involves Asia Minor, is the principal part of the Eastern Question to England. Russia is no doubt geographically nearer India at present, but Armenia will bring her both practically and politically nearer that goal. 1. By possession of Batoum the Black Sea will give her ready communication between all parts of Russia, and the railway by Poti to Tiflis, and thence to Teheran, and ultimately to Herat, the gate of India. 2. By possession of the plain country between Armenia and the Persian Gulf a second way will be open to her for the invasion of India—from the mouth of the Euphrates to whatever points of our Indian coasts she may select for uniting with a sympathising population. A blockading squadron would be perfectly futile to prevent a determined attempt. Torpedoes have altered the power of blockaders—which was never very great—and to trust the security of our empire to them, when we have the power to dispense with the occasion for them by maintaining the *status quo* in Asia Minor would be folly. 3. Politically, possession of Armenia will secure compliance from Persia and universal respect throughout Asia to its conqueror. But, besides the advantages of two better roads to India than Russia can possibly have, if not allowed to possess herself of any part of Armenia, her placing herself there will effectually prevent England obtaining railway communication with India, and this is what is most wanted for its defence and for its commercial development and closer connection with England. A continuous railway would bring India within a week's journey of London, and a partial railway ten days, more or less. Asia Minor in Russian hands means two good routes to India for her soldiers and commerce, and nothing better than the circuitous, uncertain, and disagreeable route by the Suez Canal for ourselves; while if in the hands of Turkey as our ally, we should have a better route to India than Russia can make with in her present possessions, and the very best route which the world's surface offers. Then consider the effect upon the Straits of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus of the Russians in Armenia now, and in Anatolia when they like to move on. What decrees of Europe will keep these Straits against a power in possession, partly itself, partly only by dependent States it may be, of the territories on both sides? Therefore, Armenia is the larger and first question, for it involves the fate of India and likewise of the Straits. If we permit Russia to possess herself of any part of Armenia now we weaken in a most material degree our ability to defend India and the Straits and Constantinople."

THE SANITARY STATE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The hot season having commenced, don't you think it would be advisable for the Municipal authorities to look with greater vigilance after the cleansing of the city and its suburbs? Every credit is no doubt due to the Health Department for the general state of cleanliness of the different districts; but can the officers of that department be sure that particular out-of-the-way localities are as clean as they ought to be? May there not be festering hot-beds of filth existing here and there in the hearts of populous districts and yet unknown to them? Judging from outward appearances, I should say that the Municipal inspectors do not, or cannot, clearly see what is very obvious to ordinary observers. Otherwise, it is difficult to conceive how such eyesores as unsightly filthy sheds, built of the most inflammable and heterogeneous materials, should be allowed to exist by the sides of public and much frequented roads and in crowded streets. I have often thought that such tenements must contain the germs of small-pox and other dire diseases. Why they should be raised in the properties of wealthy or well-to-do proprietors is a question which the Municipal authorities may imagine they have no power to ask. But a little reflection would surely convince them to the contrary. Then, again, with regard to whitewashing, &c., I believe there are still in force some sections and clauses in the Municipal Act applicable to that subject, unless, indeed, the rapid progress of modern Indian legislation has expunged them, or they have become a dead letter. To either of these causes must be attributable the fact that dirty crumbling walls of compounds and outer-walls of buildings adjoining public roads and streets are to be seen in well-frequented localities. In some places, also, very public, there are to be seen ruined walls of compounds and even houses presenting a melancholy appearance. In the bazaars too, numbers of hideous erections are to be seen, the most striking of which are the dirty rotten rags stretched before shop fronts to serve as awnings or sunshades. Only natives who are accustomed to such sights can tolerate and pass them by with indifference. Will the Municipal Commissioner say that he has no power to change this state of things? I assert that he has. Sometime ago a man came to me with a book containing a list and description of bungalows and presented to me a printed letter signed by the Municipal Commissioner. The man's business was to ask me how many rooms I had in my bungalow. I told him to go through it and see for himself. Could not the Municipal Commissioner send round another man with a book, &c. to ascertain how many rotten sheds and hovels there are in the city and its surburbs, and to inquire into all the other matters I have ventured to bring to your notice?

March 19. AN OLD INHABITANT.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named Joseph Attinelli, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

GAMBLERS.—Meer Ally Bhimjee and six other Mahomedans were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Millard, before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being found gaming at Bhendy Bazaar, and upon their own confession were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night an alarm of fire was raised from a house situated on the Erskine Road. It was discovered that a room occupied by one Jaina, woman, was in flames and immediate assistance was rendered by the neighbours and the Police. The fire was soon extinguished. The damage was nominal. The fire is supposed to have originated through a rat running away with a lighted wick from a naked oil lamp and setting fire to a lot of clothes and rubbish that was lying about the room.

THEFTS.—Rama Urjoon, residing at Moogbhat, has reported the theft of sundry articles of the collective value of Rs. 56-4-0 from his residence on Tuesday last.—Ragoonath Mahadoojee, a shopkeeper at Booleshwar, reports the theft of a cash box containing Rs. 15 on Tuesday.—Kissun Ununtah, a ship's labourer, was yesterday convicted, at the Fort Police Court, of stealing a piece of calico, valued at Rs. 6, a portion of the cargo of the ship Baltimore. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A POLICE OFFICER.—A Manilla man, named Gregoria Baptista, was yesterday charged before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with being drunk and disorderly, and also with assaulting and resisting a police officer, Mr. Constable Jones, in the execution of his duty. The evidence for the prosecution was that prisoner was drunk and creating a disturbance on the Mazagon Dockyard Road by running about with an open clasp knife and defying anybody to approach him. Mr. Constable Jones proceeded to arrest him, and after a struggle succeeded in doing so. The prisoner was soon afterwards overpowered, handcuffed and lodged at the Oomercarry Police Chowkey for the night. Mr. Jones sustained a slight wound on his left hand. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

WILSON'S HIPPODROME.

WE have to draw attention to the farewell performances of this great company. To-day is a grand fashionable night when all the strength of the artists will be put forth in the successful execution of an attractive programme, and when the comic mule Barney is expected to appear in "the grandest entertainment ever witnessed." Saturday night has been selected for a special performance under the patronage of Sir Richard Temple and suite; while next Monday evening has been set aside for a complimentary joint benefit to Messrs. Airec and Talbot Shields. The performance last night under the patronage of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff passed off quite successfully.

MARKET PRICES IN BANGALORE.—Fowl and eggs in the local market are fetching fancy prices. One has to pay twelve and fourteen annas for a half-starved hen, and ten pies for an egg. Our mutton is not the very best and is selling at five annas a seer, and beef at three annas a lb., and the cry is—"no pasturage"; the earth is completely parched, and fodder of the poorest kind only is procurable.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

BRIBERY IN THE POLICE.—A few days ago, intimation was conveyed to the Inspector of Police, Ulsoor, to the effect that a serjeant of the force in that division had taken a bribe of fourteen rupees from a petty merchant, whose son had been tried for causing hurt and acquitted. On enquiry, the charge against the serjeant was proved to be well-founded, and he was accordingly put up for trial before the Cantonment Magistrate, and remanded. The accused has made a bolt for it, and a warrant is after him. What a precious lot of scoundrels we are surrounded by, truly.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

DEATH FROM ILL-TREATMENT.—A Lubbay girl, the step daughter of a Lubby bazaar man in Shirrangam, Trichinopoly, was ill-treated to such an extent as to die from the wounds inflicted. The girl, it would appear, had committed theft on various occasions. On the last occasion she was caught by her father stealing some jaggery, so he took her into the house, took off her cloth and burnt her severely in different parts of her body. It is alleged that the poor girl met her death a few days after from the above cause. The matter was not reported to the Police.—*South Indian Post.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—The death-rate of the town increased considerably last week. 345 deaths were registered in all, giving a ratio per thousand per annum of 41·9 as compared with the ratio of 32·7 in the previous week. The deaths from small-pox reached the large number of 43, while there were 45 deaths from cholera, 106 from fever, and 25 from dysentery. The deaths are thus classified.—2 non-Asiatics, 11 mixed races, 245 Hindoos, and 87 Mahomedans.

GALLANT RESCUE.—On the 14th instant, at about 10 a. m., a young girl aged 12 years, while drawing water from a well at the south-east corner of the Sapper Lines, accidentally overbalanced herself and fell to the bottom, a depth of about 30 feet. Serjeant McNamara, of the Royal Engineers, who was passing by at the time, very promptly procured ropes, &c., and afforded timely aid to the unfortunate creature, who was injured in the fall, and himself carried her to the hospital.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

WHAT PATIENT INDUSTRY CAN ACCOMPLISH.—In the compound of the house lately occupied by the Civil (Male) Orphan Asylum, there may be seen at this moment a cutter newly built and ready to be launched. It is a handsome looking craft, and may be briefly described as follows: Length, 33 feet, depth at stem and stern six feet nine inches; tonnage 7½ tons; it is fitted with a cabin 8½ + 6½ feet, with four lockers for stores or provisions, and seats wide enough for sleeping berths. For light and ventilation the cabin is fitted with eleven fancy glass and two venetian windows. It is rigged with main and foresails and jib spreading a canvas of seven hundred square feet with hemp cordage, anchor and chain, and fifty fathoms of four-inch hemp rope. The hull is painted black, made of Moulmain teak, fastenings of copper, and rudder gear chain plates of brass castings. It is likely to prove a fast sailing vessel, as it has a sharp entrance forward and a clean run aft, a sharp bottom to keep the ballast low and from rolling heavily, and to prevent the sails pressing her over on her side: and as far as we can judge, a capital cruise may be made in it along the Bay. We were taken by a friend to see this cutter, and now draw attention to it, not because there is anything extraordinary about the craft itself, but to point a moral—to show what patient industry can accomplish—to illustrate how, while some Englishmen of a certain class bring ruin on themselves and disgrace on their country by a course of reckless living when they come out to India, here are others of the same class who sustain the national character with credit and profit to themselves, and offer, in their humble individual spheres, conspicuous examples that we would fain see widely emulated. The fact we wish to bring out is that the cutter above described is the sole handiwork of *one man*—an Englishman—with no capital except the scrapings from the comparatively small monthly income derived from an avocation which is not a sinecure! That is a fact that speaks for itself. Of course, in these circumstances, the craft was not to be built in a day, and we may mention that the building of it has taken two years, the leisure hours and holidays of the workman during that period being all the portion of his time that was devoted to the undertaking. For obvious reasons, we refrain from naming the person, but his handiwork remains there a pleasing monument of indomitable perseverance and noble industry, and any one passing by the late Civil Orphan Asylum buildings may go there and see it for himself. We believe the cutter is intended for sale, and wish the industrious owner a good purchaser.—*Madras Times.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Queen, on Friday, held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle, at which Mr. J. Lowther, the newly-appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland was sworn in as a member of the Council. The Duke of Hamilton and the Marquies of Lothian were invested with the Order of the Thistle. On Wednesday the Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor. Yesterday the Queen held a Drawing Room at Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught arrived at Darmstadt, on Tuesday, from Berlin.

Prince Leopold left London on Wednesday evening for the south of France.

The Crown Prince of Austria left London on Monday for Paris, *en route* for Vienna.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and Wednesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Vote of Credit Bill (£6,000,000) was read a third time, and passed without comment. The Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Bill was read a second time. On Monday Lord Strathedeu moved a resolution recommending vigorous action to resist Russian encroachments in the East. Lord Dunraven and Lord Dorchester spoke strongly against the conduct of Russia; but Earl Derby observed that as the Government were not yet officially acquainted with the terms of peace, they were not prepared to discuss the subject, and therefore he moved the previous question, which was carried. On Tuesday, in reply to a question, Earl Derby said he was still uninformed of the Russian terms of peace. Last night, Lord Derby, replying to Lord Dorchester, declined to make any statement with regard to the position of the Turkish Fleet.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Trevelyan proposed two resolutions, one for extending the Borough Household Franchise to the counties, and the other for a redistribution of seats. The resolutions were supported by Mr. Laing, Sir C. Dilke, Lord Hartington, and other members, and were opposed by Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Plunkett, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Upon a division the resolutions were rejected by 271 to 219. On Monday, Lord G. Hamilton stated that official intelligence had been received from India of the submission of the Jowaki tribe. Nearly the entire sitting was devoted to a discussion of the Factories and Workshops Bill. On Tuesday, Mr. Hardy in answer to a question, said all the material and transport requisite for a first Army Corps were ready, and provision for a second corps was in rapid progress. Mr. Hubbard moved a resolution affirming the necessity for a readjustment of the Income-tax, but after a short debate the motion was withdrawn, and shortly afterwards the House was counted out. On Wednesday, Mr. Hugessen moved the second reading of a Bill to enable children born of mariages with a deceased wife's sister in colonies where such unions are lawful, to succeed to real property in England, and after several hours' debate the motion was carried by 182 against 161. Last night, after the usual series of questions, the House again went into committee upon the Factories and Workshops Bill which occupied some hours.

Earl Bathurst died on Sunday, aged 86. He is succeeded in the Peerage by his nephew, Mr. A. Bathurst, whose seat as M.P. for Cirencester thus becomes vacant.

Mr. Butler-Johnstone has resigned his seat for Canterbury, and Mr. Alfred Hardy, son of the Minister for War, is the Conservative candidate, without prospect of being opposed. For Cirencester there are two candidates, the Hon. A. Ponsonby, Liberal, and Captain Master, Conservative.

A meeting in favour of peace, at which Mr. Bradlaugh and the Hon. Auberon Herbert were to have been the chief speakers, was held in Hyde-park on Sunday afternoon, but was broken up by a superior number of the anti-Russian party. There was some fighting, but no serious mischief was done. A deputation waited at Downing-street for the return of Lord Beaconsfield from his afternoon drive, and presented him with a resolution expressing confidence in the Government.

The Master of the Rolls was fired at but not injured on Friday, when about to enter his Court. His assailant was the Rev. H. J. Dodwell, a disappointed suitor who is believed to be insane.

An official announcement has been made that in the event of its being found necessary to despatch an expeditionary force abroad, the chief command will be intrusted to Lord Napier of Magdala, with Sir Garnet Wolseley as Chief of the Staff.

There is great activity at the Dockyards, and recruiting for the army is being actively carried on. A movement has begun among the Volunteer force to offer to undertake foreign service.

Plate worth £800 belonging to Captain Butt, the Governor, was stolen from Woking Convict Prison, and at the same time the chaplain's apartments were robbed of plate and clothing.

The bedroom occupied by Lady Montgomery, while on a visit to Mr. Gore Langton, at Newtonpark, near Bath, was entered by the window, and jewelry valued at £2,000 was carried off.

Two colliers, brothers, were killed in a pit, near Birmingham, by the falling of a mass of coal. Two other colliers were killed near Neath, while being drawn up from the pit, the engine-driver losing control of the machinery.

A police constable at Hammersmith has been committed for trial upon several charges of arson, he being accused of setting fire to buildings in order to obtain the reward paid for summoning the engines.

Upon the Stock Exchange business has been dull. Stocks and bonds have shown very little life during the week, and closed last night flat in sympathy with a sharp relapse in Consols due to speculative causes. The final price of Consols was 95 to ⅛, but they were at one time a fraction below that figure.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Earl Bathurst; Lady MacDonell; Admiral E. Saurin; Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Jones, K. C. B.; Col. E. J. Carthew, R. A.; Lieut.-Col. W. Carton, formerly 79th Highlanders; Major J. T. W. Andrews; Major G. Barlow; Major O. Starey; Major W. Knowles, late 50th Regt.; and Edward Storr, M. A., late Madras C. S.

The position of affairs in the East remains uncertain. The British Squadron remains at Tuzla, and the Russian troops have advanced to San Stefano, a village on the Sea of Marmora, about 10 miles distant from Constantinople, where the Grand Duke Nicholas awaits the determination of the Porte respecting the terms of peace. Those conditions have not yet been officially published, but according to the statements generally received, they are of a very onerous nature, involving the payment of some £260,000,000 sterling as a war indemnity, or the occupation of territory as an equivalent.

Suleiman Pasha has been removed from the command of the Turkish lines of defence before Constantinople, and it is stated is to be tried by Court-martial for some military offence.

There is a strong feeling in St. Petersburg against Great Britain, whose Government is accused of wantonly raising difficulties to the conclusion of peace.

In Roumania as in Servia great discontent prevails, as it is feared that the interest of those States will be ignored in the Russian terms of peace. In Greece also there is considerable uneasiness, lest the extension of the proposed Bulgarian principality should prevent any future expansion of the Greek kingdom.

The Austro-Hungarian Government has determined to propose to the National Delegations a vote of credit for 6,000,000 florins; but it is still doubtful whether there is any intention of offering armed resistance to Russia, especially as there are renewed rumours of concessions with respect to the limits of the proposed Bulgarian principality.

A debate in the German Parliament upon the question of rendering the Prussian State Ministers responsible to the Imperial Chancellor, resulted in the confirmation of Prince Bismarck's demands by a large majority, and Herr Camphausen has since resigned.

The French papers display but little interest in the Eastern Question, and generally regard it as one in which Great Britain is chiefly interested.

The election of Pope Leo XIII. appears to be generally satisfactory to the Catholic Courts, but no official announcement of future intentions has yet been issued from the Vatican.

The conclusion of the Cuban civil war has given great satisfaction in Spain, and the Minister of Finance has promised an early balance of revenue and expenditure.

The President of the United States has vetoed the Silver Bill, but as it was passed by a two-thirds majority his opposition will be unavailing.

News has been received from Capetown up to February 5. The native outbreak had extended to the Tembu tribe, but in all the encounters which had occurred the military and volunteers had been successful.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

THE RUSSIANS BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27 (via El Arich).—40,000 Russian troops are now echeloned between Tchekmedje and San Stefano.

Ahmed Vefyk Pasha has gone to the neighbourhood of San Stefano in order to confer with Safvet Pasha.

The Government has stopped the printing of caimés.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY IN BULGARIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The *Golos* publishes the following telegram, dated Jassy, February 28:—The number of typhus cases among the wounded soldiers who were brought to Jassy in the course of January and February has considerably increased, and now reaches 19 per cent., whereas it was previously only 5 per cent. All the railway carriages on the Fratesti Jassy line are infected, and disinfecting processes have only been applied to a partial extent, as they appear to have no effect. All along the Simnitza and Fratesti line large numbers of unburied corpses are lying in a state of decomposition. It is therefore absolutely necessary that the Russian troops returning from Bulgaria and Roumelia should be conveyed by way of the Black Sea and not via Simnitza, Fratesti, and Jassy. The Sanitary Committee in Jassy remains inactive.

THE AUSTRIAN VOTE OF CREDIT.

VIENNA, March 1.—A secret meeting of members of the Austrian Delegations has been held, at which the credit to be demanded by the Government formed the subject of discussion. No decision was, however, arrived at. To-day's newspapers publish conflicting intelligence with regard to the views of the Delegates. It may, however, be anticipated that the credit, though it may meet with opposition, will be finally approved.

ROUMANIA.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 28.—Prince Charles, in an order of the day addressed to the Roumanian army, adverts to the siege of Widdin, and speaks of the share taken by the Roumanian troops in obtaining the surrender of Plevna.

THE EGYPTIAN DEBT.

ALEXANDRIA, March 1.—The monthly statement of the Treasury of the Public Debt shows that £369,000 have been encashed for the service of the United Debt, £23,000 on account of the Railway Preference Stock, and £294,000 for the short loans. The statement has created a favourable impression at Alexandria, as it is regarded as a proof that energetic protest of the members of the Caisse of the Egyptian Public Debt has been attended with satisfactory result.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted by 187 against 62 votes. Senor Castelar, in the debate preceding the vote, made a speech in which he said that Spain suffered from two wounds—one at Gibraltar, the other on the Tagus. The inhabitants of Gibraltar were, he said, of Spanish blood, and the place should be in Spanish hands. Alluding to the recent Papal election, the speakers accused the Government of exercising pressure with the view of influencing the Conclave. Senor Canovas del Castillo, in his reply, denied that any such pressure had been employed. With regard to the Eastern Question, he considered discussion useless, inasmuch as no Spanish interests were concerned.

THE SILVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Both Houses of Congress passed Mr. Bland's Silver Bill over the President's veto without debate, in the presence of crowded galleries and amid much excitement. Mr. Sherman, Secretary to the Treasury, has made the necessary arrangements for the immediate execution of the law.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President Hayes has sent Mr. Leonard, a member of Congress, on a special mission to Cuba, in order to ascertain the truth of reports that negroes had been kidnapped in the Southern States and conveyed to Cuba, where they were sold into slavery. Mr. Leonard is also instructed to inquire into the condition of the insurgents at Cuba, as the official announcements of the conclusion of peace conflict with the reports received through insurgent sources.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CRISIS.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post*, a paper which strongly opposes the Government, writing last night, Feb. 28, says:—It seems to me that the most serious feature in the whole business is that the Government are, at enormous expense, getting nearly ready for a great struggle. It is only reasonable to believe that, being sensible men, and being in the best possible position for knowing what is going on, they would not take these precautions unless they had good grounds for apprehension. In this connection, I may state that a member of the Ministry said to-night to a friend who was arguing with him that, in the present aspect of affairs, there was no reason why England should go to war, "If the people of England only knew all that has come to our knowledge in the past fortnight, there would not be a hundred men who would cry 'peace.'"

NAVAL PREPARATIONS AT CHATHAM.

Our correspondent at Chatham states that orders have been received from the Admiralty, directing eight ironclad and other vessels at Chatham Dockyard to be hastened forward as rapidly as possible in their completion. The names of the vessels which are required for immediate service are the Northampton, Superb, Belleisle, Monarch, and Penelope, ironclads, and the unarmoured ships Garnet, Euryalus, and Cormorant. The hands in the dockyard and working until nine o'clock each evening, and it is expected, in order to push foward the completion of the ships named, the working hours will be extended until ten o'clock.

A Vienna telegram in the *Daily Telegraph* says:—"I learn that the Russians are still bent on going into the city of Constantinople, either with or without the consent of the Porte. If the latter course should be pursued, the English Government has informed Prince Gortschakoff that the British ambassador will be withdrawn from St. Petersburg."

The *Daily News* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that great excitement has been caused there by the news from London respecting the appointment of Lord Napier of Magdala to the command of a British expeditionary force, with Sir Garnet Wolseley as chief of staff. The measure is regarded as a proof of the warlike and hostile designs of the British Government. The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* sends the following despatch:—

"In Russia the excitement against England is reported to be increasing. The *Golos* demands the occupation of the Dardanelles as the only expedient to secure the results of the Russian victories. The *Moscow Gazette* pleads in favour of the occupation of the Bosphorus if the British fleet does not immediately return to the Mediterranean. The *St. Petersburg Gazette* says: Better have soon an honest and open war than end the diplomatic campaign, despite a series of concessions, by war against England after the latter has completed her preparations. Up to Constantinople! Let this be the watch-word of the moment."

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing yesterday, says:—

Things have again assumed a somewhat calmer aspect, which is partly attributed to communications lately received from St. Petersburg, and partly to the circumstance that the alarming rumours of large concentrations of Russian troops along the Transylvanian frontier have turned out to be totally unfounded, or, at least, greatly exaggerated. As regards the former mollifying influence, there is no doubt that diplomatic intercourse between Vienna and St. Petersburg has of late again become more active than for some time past, and that, indirectly at least, the echoes of these communications have likewise reached Berlin. It is quite possible, therefore, that the Czar may have been induced to endeavour to stay the daily growth of apprehensions here by showing some readiness to take into consideration the objections urged Austria against several points of the Russo Turkish stipulations, and thus to find the means of compromise. In connection therewith the idea of a parallel occupation has again come to life, the essence of it being that in case Russia insisted on holding with troops and organizing Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, on her part, would for the same length of time occupy a portion of the Turkish territory as a material guarantee.

The Berlin correspondent of the same paper says:—"Notwithstanding the warlike language held by part of the Austrian and Hungarian press, it is persistently believed that the Austrian Court will eventually prefer co-operation with Russia to war against Russia Joint occupation being regarded as probable, German politicians are apparently anxious to induce Austria to extend her operations to a larger area than the one originally assigned to her by the Russians. If Austria contents herself with Bosnia, the Balkan Peninsula will be practically Russian."

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Vienna says that within the last three days Count Andrassy has shown himself as an ardent advocate of peace "To-day the chances of Austria's going to war are smaller than ever; and as I hear that the Government cannot count upon more than a majority of two votes in the delegation for the supplementary credit, I should not be very much surprised if the idea was abandoned at the last moment."

The Hungarian journals have published a letter from Kossuth, calling for an immedite war against Russia, a measure which he says, is the only remaining chance of safety for Hungary.

RUSSIA, SERVIA, AND BOSNIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade sends the following statement.—

From a diplomatic source I learn that in view of possible complications between Russia and Austria, Servia has received the promise of a larger extent of territory than it was originally intended to concede to her. A telegram arrived at the same time from the Russian headquarters at San Stefano calling upon the Government to countermand the order which had been already issued for the discharge of a part of the second class militia, and requiring them also to call out the third class. Troops are likewise being marched from the Javor to the Save. The Government are also informed that in case of hostilities between Austria and Russia, the latter Power would at once occupy Belgrade with their forces. Respecting these measures the authorities here are quite at a loss how to decide. Several Cabinet Councils have already been held, but all definitive resolutions have been postponed till the return of the Prince. The Ministry are half afraid to take upon themselves the responsibility of any measures of mobilization without the sanction of the Skuptschina, and having regard to the hitherto ambiguous treatment by Russia of small States are not disposed to make any further concessions to her. Russia's promise to Servia of an enlargement of territory will include a widening of the frontiers of the principality in the direction of Bosnia. The attitude of official circles here towards Austria is one almost of defiance.

The same correspondent has received news from Serajevo of a secret meeting of Bosnian Beys and Mahommedan notables having been held at Travnik, where resolutions were passed, protesting against any cession of Bosnian soil to Servia. It was also resolved in view of the present helpless situation of the Porte, to send a deputation to Vienna to petition that their province might be annexed to Austria.

THE GERMAN IRONCLADS.

The German naval squadron, which is to be sent to the East, under the command of Rear-Admiral Batsch, consists, says the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of the following ships:—1, The ironclad frigate Konig Wilhelm (Captain Kuhne), 6,000 tons, by far the largest and strongest ship of the German fleet, armed with twenty-three guns of the largest calibre; 2, the ironclad frigate Grosser Kurfurst, under the command of Captain Count Monts; 3, the ironclad frigate Preussen, under the command Captain von Blanc; 4, the ironclad frigate Friedrich der Grosse, under the command of Captain von Reidnitz; 5, the steam aviso Falke, under the command of Lieutenant von Levetzow. The steam-corvettes Gazelle, Hertha and Freya, with two large gunboats and avisos, are already off the Turkish coast. In the event of war becoming probable, the ironclad frigates Deutschland, Kronprinz, Friedrich Karl, and Kaiser are also to be got ready for service.

It is stated in a Berlin telegram that the Russian Government has ordered military service to be made compulsory and general in Bulgaria. Russia is making naval preparations on a large scale, but as secretly as possible.

The Russian Agency asserts that the Government knows nothing respecting Poles or persons of other nationalities alleged to have been condemned to death by the Russian military authorities in Roumelia. The allegation, the Agency says, serves the purpose of Russia's enemies in stirring up agitation in England and Austria. The accusers, it adds, should at least state the precise names, places, and dates; otherwise their complaints will look like calumnies.

THE *World* and *Punch*:—Stamps for a reply! Is printing at so low an ebb that Messrs. Bradbury and Agnew cannot afford to prepay communications arising out of their business? This is what happened to a friend of mine. He (without any pretensions to high art) sent in a pen-and-ink joke to *Punch*. A few weeks later a drawing appeared in that periodical identical in nearly every respect, with the joke aforesaid appended. My friend, after some time had elapsed without acknowledgment, wrote to the editor complaining of the treatment he had received and threatening exposure in the press. Whereupon he received an answer on *half a sheet of paper* couched as follows:

'Sir,—The artist who drew the sketch to which you refer never saw your drawing. You must be aware that the joke (such as it is) is an old Indian Joe Miller.—Yours, Editor of *Punch*.

P. S.—You forgot to enclose stamps for a reply.'

To which my friend replied:

'Sir,—Had I remembered when I wrote to you that the Editor of *Punch* and Mr. Tom Taylor, the eminent original dramatist, were one and the same, I should certainly not have troubled you on the subject of stolen ideas. As it was, I was unaware that the joke was either a Joe Miller or a Tom Taylor.—Yours———

P.S.—I beg to enclose three stamps to defray the cost of your epistle.'

One to my friend; and I have heard of other cases. The *World*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(From the Times' Correspondents.)

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 28.

There is still no official intelligence of peace having been signed.

On 'Change to-day the tendency was decidedly downwards.

PARIS, FEB. 28.

"According to news which arrived here this morning, it is Russia who is spinning out the negotiations in order to gain time to secure the acceptance by the Powers of the conditions stipulated between her and Turkey. It is added that Russia will show herself the more accommodating towards England, hoping thus to isolate Austria and be able to resist her objections. This rumour may have some foundation, for it is logical to suppose that Russia does not wish to sign peace till she is certain of not having to defend by force the conditions she imposed.

SAN STEFANO, FEB. 24.

At a very early hour on Saturday the Adrianople railway station presented a busy appearance. From 4 o'clock officers and others attached to the headquarters of the Russian army arrived in rapid succession. Some had taken the precaution to sleep at the station or Railway Hotel, so as to be in time. About half-past 5 the regulation cheering of the troops announced the arrival of the Grand Duke. He was soon followed by Savfet Pasha and suite. Among the Staff were Prince Eugene of Leuchtenberg, Prince Battenburg, the French Military Attaché, the Austrian and German officers, the Servian General Lechjanin, who arrived yesterday, and the one man who, above all others at this present time here plays an important part—General Count Ignatieff. The Grand Duke's saloon carriage was decorated with festoons of green leaves. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries occupied another saloon carriage. The train, consisting of 36 carriages, and under a special charge of Mr. Eugene Rappaport, Inspector-General of the Ottoman Railway, left the station a few minutes after 6. At each of the principal stations, were detachments of Russian soldiers, who cheered methodically on our arrival and departure. Tchorlou was reached at 1. There the great lords dined, the rest of the passengers refreshing themselves in pic-nic fashion, in or out of the carriages, as best they could. We started at 2, and reached Tchataldja at 5, General Gourko's army was drawn up in column close to the station, and at the station were General Skobeleff, General Strukoff and Staff, with a company of the Line belonging to a regiment of the famous Sixteenth Division. The Grand Duke mounted his horse, inspected the division, and returned. We hoped soon to start, but knots of officers were seen talking together and looking anxious. There was a hitch somewhere. The Grand Duke, speaking sharply to a Turkish officer, sent him away with an order, accompanied by two Russian officers. It was then known that the Turks had no objection to the Russians passing through their lines, but would not retire from their positions. It was understood that this was not the arrangement; angry words passed; the officer alluded to was sent with an engine to the front to insist upon the withdrawal of the Turkish troops. His mission was successful, and at 11 we started again, reaching San Stefano at half-past 2. There the Minister of War, Reouf Pasha, and the Turkish Commander-in-Chief met the Grand Duke and apologized for the misunderstanding which had delayed us. While the Turkish officer went on his mission from Tchataldja General Gourko's army had marched to the front, and the guns were placed in position. We were prepared for anything but a peaceful night, and sleep in the railway carriage in such circumstances was difficult. The railway arrangements were excellent, and till we got to Tchataldja there had been no hindrance. We arrived at each station punctually. The force at San Stefano consists of a Circassian escort of the Emperor and a regiment of Guards. General Gourko's army will be very close at hand, and, if necessary, within 24 hours over 60,000 men could be brought up. The Russians are virtually in Constantinople.

I am assured Russia has no wish or intention to interfere with the neutralization of the mouth of the Danube.

PERA, FEB. 25, EVENING.

About 2,000 Russian troops are at San Stefano, and 12,000 more are in the neighbourhood. Admirable arrangements have been made by the Mixed Commission of Turks and Russians to render the risk of a collision between the Russian troops and the Turkish population of Constantinople as remote as if the Russians were 50 miles distant, instead of only 10 miles. The outposts of the Turkish camp are about two miles from those of the Russians, and nobody can go beyond them without a special pass from the Turkish commandant. There is, indeed, free communication between Constantinople and San Stefano by two trains and one steamer Perday, but the passengers using these are few in number and not of a class likely to create disturbance.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

In the House of Lords,

Lord Dorchester, after complaining of the manner in which Lord Derby was accustomed to answer questions put to him, proceeded to inquire whether the Government was in possession of information with regard to the position of the ironclad Turkish fleet in the Mediterranean, and if so, whether he would communicate it to the House.

Lord Derby said he did not see any very clear connexion between Lord Dorchester's question and the remarks which preceded it, and he appealed to the House whether he had been backward in affording any information which could be communicated without inconvenience to the public service. With regard to the question asked by Lord Dorchester Lord Derby stated that he was in possession of information respecting the greater part of the Turkish fleet, but he did not think it desirable to communicate it to the House in present circumstances, as the Government had not yet heard of the terms of peace being signed. It was to be hoped that the war was at an end, but so long as the possibility existed that it might be renewed, it would not be of service to the cause which Lord Dorchester favoured to disclose to all Europe the precise position of the Turkish naval forces.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

In the House of Commons,

Captain Pim asked whether the Government could give any assurance that Russia would not be permitted to disturb the balance of power in her own favour either by the seizure of lands in Armenia or the transfer of the Turkish fleet, or by any interference with the Dardanelles, and whether any guarantee has been obtained against the occupation of Gallipoli.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that with regard to the first question, in the absence of any information as to the terms of peace, it was a mere hypothesis which he could not answer, and he could only repeat what the House probably was as tired of hearing as he was of stating it—that the Government had no official information; but if it should appear that the terms of peace injuriously affected the interests of this country, the Government would take the proper course to vindicate and protect them. At this there was much cheering from the Ministerial benches, and the Chancellor went on to say, with regard to the second question, that all the engagements referring to Gallipoli had been laid before Parliament.

The Marquis of Hartington asked whether there is any truth in the statement that a Commander-in-Chief and a Chief of the Staff of an expeditionary force had been appointed, and when the appointment had been made.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that it was not quite correct to say that any appointment had been made. Two officers had been selected 10 or 12 days ago, in case of an expeditionary force being required. Lord Napier had been summoned home to be in consultation with the military authorities and to be in readiness if needed.

In answer to Mr. Holms, Mr. Bourke said that though in 1866 the number of enrolled British subjects at Constantinople was only 459, it had risen to 2,264 in 1876, to 2,111 in 1877, and 2,620 in 1878, and there were, besides, 800 British subjects not enrolled.

Sir H. D. Wolff gave notice of his intention to ask whether the Government has intimated to Russia and Turkey that they will be held to the Declaration of London of 1871, and that, consequently, no arrangement which they may enter into departing from the Treaty of Paris will be recognized unless it be the result of an agreement between all the Signatory Powers.

THE CRISIS.

(Pall Mall Gazette, March 1.)

THE ministerial replies of yesterday evening are not very important. In answer to Lord Dorchester, who "begged to ask whether her Majesty's Government was in possession of information as to the present ironclad fleet of Turkey," Lord Derby said that the Government were in possession of information which they believed to be accurate as to the present position of the greater part of the Turkish fleet, but he did not think it desirable that he should state it to the House. In the first place, his lordship thought it was hardly his business "to answer as to the movements of foreign fleets," [rather an odd reply under the circumstances], and in the next place, it was not desirable, perhaps, "to disclose to all Europe, and therefore to those who may be opponents of the Turks, the precise position of the Turkish fleet:" the supposition being that unless Lord Derby told them the Russians would remain in ignorance on that subject. In the course of his reply Lord Derby marked his affiliation to the Russian party by speaking of Lord Dorchester as a person "anxious to promote the cause of the Turks." So every man who has a word to say in anxiety for his own country is ticketed by the Freemanites. In the other House Sir Stafford Northcote gave expression to the weariness with the whole matter which he doubtless feels, admitted once more that the Government know very little of what is going on, and repeated the assurance that "if the terms of peace injuriously affect the interests of this country her Majesty's Government will take the proper course to vindicate and protect those interests." But why up to this point the Government have thought it desirable to limit as much as may be their means of action he did not go on to explain.

According to the *Daily Telegraph*, the English Government has informed Prince Gortschakoff that if the Russian army enters Constantinople without the consent of the Porte the British Ambassador will be withdrawn from St. Petersburg. This is useful warning to the Chancellor. He now understands that the English Government will see no reason to interfere if a Russian army occupies Constantinople on terms of friendship with the Sultan, and that the Russian Government had better use their influence with his Majesty if they wish to march their troops into the streets of the Turkish capital. That already they are to all intents and purpose in possession of the city becomes more manifest every day. Writing on the 24th of February, a correspondent at San Stefano says, "The force here consists of a Circassian escort of the Emperor and a regiment of Guards. A subsequent telegram states that 2,000 men are in San Stefano and 12,000 more in the neighbourhood. Moreover, "General Gourko's army will be very close at hand, and, if necessary, within twenty-four hours over 60,000 men could be brought up. The Russians are virtually in Constantinople." Of course they are. And yet to abstain from going in will be a concession.

Up to the day the terms of the preliminaries of peace are not yet signed. On the one hand, rumours of difficulty still come in; on the other, statements that, out of compliment to the Czar, peace is to be signed on the anniversary of his accession—to-morrow.

There are conflicting reports still as to the probable conduct of Austria. For our own part, we are inclined to think that the outcome is foreshadowed in the following telegram from the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*: "Notwithstanding the warlike language held by part of the Austrian and Hungarian press, it is persistently believed that the Austrian Court will eventually prefer co-operation with Russia to war against Russia. Joint occupation being regarded as probable, German politicians are apparently anxious to induce Austria to extend her operation to a larger area than the one originally assigned to her by the Russians. If Austria contents herself with Bosnia, the Balkan Peninsula will be practically Russian." Meanwhile, the friends of Russia in this country are urging her to come to some such compromise with Austria. The *Times* suggests that the latter Government cannot do better than "square" matters with Russia, taking possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina and of "territory farther south." The anticipation and the hope is that England will in that case be completely isolated, and will be forced to give up all immoral projects aimed at the advancement of Russian civilization in the East. Not improbably the Government itself would welcome this result as a relief. Indeed, to place the country in such a position that anything but acquiescence in peace and quietness will become impossible seems to be the purpose of those members of the Cabinet who now control its action.

AN INDIAN OFFICER'S HORSES.

ON Monday, (says *Pall Mall Gazette*, March 1), Captain Jones, a retired officer of the Indian army, brought an action against Mr. Waddington, of Caversham Hall, Suffolk, to recover damages for loss which he had sustained through the seizure of three valuable racehorses under a writ. It appeared that in 1876 a writ was issued against Captain Jones for £415, and the defendant, who was at the time high sheriff for the county, levied upon the plaintiff's three horses, Garterly Bell, Sweet Note, and Flirt, having first paid their trainer £123 [illegible]s., for which he had a lien upon them. The horses were then sold for prices which, it was contended, were far below their value, Garterly Bell, which had cost the plaintiff 500 guineas, realizing only 55 guineas. Captain Jones also contended that he had not received proper notice, in order to enable him to pay out the execution or attend the sale, and that he had been put to loss by having to pay forfeits through engagements becoming void. The defence was that the plaintiff had sufficient notice, and that all reasonable care had been exercised to realize the best prices for the horses. The jury found that the defendant had not exercised reasonable care, and assessed the damages at £225. They also found that he had not done the best that could have been done under the circumstances in selling Flirt, and they found that the horse at the time of the sale was worth £400. Upon these findings his lordship reserved for the court the question as to how the body, verdict and judgment should be entered.

THE "NINETEENTH CENTURY" FOR MARCH.

THE current part of the *Nineteenth Century* is the anniversary number of the review, and the Poet Laureate, as in the first number, contributes a very fine poem, in the shape of a "Ballad of the Fleet," containing fourteen stanzas, entitled. "The Revenge." The poem opens by telling us how

At Flores in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay,
And a pinnace, like a flutter'd bird, came flying from far away:
"Spanish ships of war at sea! we have sighted fifty-three!"
Then sware Lord Thomas Howard: "'Fore God I am no coward;
But I cannot meet them here, for my ships are out of gear,
And the half my men are sick. I must fly, but follow quick.
We are six ships of the line; can we fight with fifty-three?"

Then spake Sir Richard Grenville: "I know you are no coward;
You fly them for a moment to fight with them again.
But I've ninety men and more that are lying sick ashore.
I should count myself the coward if I left them, my Lord Howard,
To these Inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain."

So Lord Howard past away with five ships of war that day,
Till he melted like a cloud in the silent summer heaven;
But Sir Richard bore in hand all his sick men from the land
Very carefully and slow,
Men of Bideford in Devon,
And we laid them on the ballast down below;
For we brought them all aboard,
And they blest him in their pain, that they were not left to Spain,
To the thumb screw and the stake, for the glory of the Lord.

He had only a hundred seamen to work the ship and to fight,
And he sail'd away from Flores till the Spaniard came in sight,
With his huge sea-castles heaving upon the weather bow.

Then is told a tale to make the breath come and go panting. The little Revenge is brought to with a shot from their mountain-like San Philip, a ship of 1,500 tons. And then, while this monster vessel hung above them "like a cloud whence the thunderbolt will fall long and loud," four galleons draw away from the Spanish fleet.

And two upon the larboard and two upon the starboard lay,
And the battle-thunders broke from them all.
A dozen times this tiny English ship is boarded.—
A dozen times they came with their pikes and musqueteers,
And a dozen times we shook'em off as a dog that shakes his ears
When he leaps from the water to the land—

Not in vain was the wonderful fight continued, though the little Revenge was overborne at last, and her hero commander wounded to death.—

And the stately Spanish men to their flagship bore him then,
Where they laid him by the mast, old Sir Richard caught at last,
And they praised him to his face with their courtly foreign grace;
But he rose upon their decks, and he cried:
"I have fought for Queen and faith like a valiant man and true;
I have only done my duty as a man is bound to do:
With a joyful spirit I Sir Richard Grenville die!"
And he fell upon their decks, and he died.

And they stared at the dead that had been so valiant and true,
And had holden the power and glory of Spain so cheap
That he dared her with one little ship and his English few;
Was he devil or man? He was devil for aught they knew,
But they sank his body with honour down into the deep,
And they manned the Revenge with a swarthier alien crew,
And away she sailed with her loss and longed for her own;
When a wind from the lands they had ruined awoke from sleep,
And the water began to heave and the weather to moan,
And or ever that evening ended a great gale blew,
And a wave like the wave that is raised by an earthquake grew,
Till it smote on their hulls and their sails and their masts and their flags,
And the whole sea plunged and fell on the shot-shattered navy of Spain,
And the little Revenge herself went down by the island crags
To be lost evermore in the main.

Major-Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley has an article on "England as a Military Power in 1854 and in 1878," which is sure to be read with great interest at the present time.—In the opinion of Sir Garnet, "at no previous period of our history have we ever been so strong in a military sense as at present. In 1854 we were very weak in field artillery; the military force in these islands was under 70,000 men, and there was no reserve whatever beyond some pensioners, who were too old for field service. Were war declared to-morrow, about 400,000 drilled men would fall into line if required, supported by 372 field-guns, manned and horsed by the Royal Artillery. That number would roughly be made up as follows:—Standing army at home, 99,000 men; Army and Militia reserve, 40,000 men; Militia, 85,000 men; Volunteers, 180,000 men; second-class army reserve, 10,000 men: total, 414,000 men. In this calculation I have put the figures very low, and have left out altogether the 10,000 yeomanry who would be available for home service. I have likewise not taken into consideration the number of regular troops that would be available for war when the Mediterranean garrisons were furnished by the militia. It will thus be seen that we could at once take the field with two fully-equipped army corps of more than 30,000 soldiers each, leaving a similar force of regular troops at home as a reserve. When I compare the military strength of England now with what it was in 1854 I am as amazed at the condition of military weakness and helplessness in which we were when we began the Russian war of that year, as I am at the ignorance of those who are now to be heard croaking over our supposed want of strength and our alleged consequent inability to fight. Unlike most other nations, if we declare war we need have no apprehension of invasion. This confers upon us the great advantage of being able to choose our own time for beginning active hostilities, and as our army would necessarily have to be conveyed by sea to the theatre of war, we are always able to select the line of operations considered best and most suitable to the force we act with. In fact, the initiative would rest with us, and I need not tell the student of history how invaluable it is to the commander who knows how to take advantage of it. But if we are to secure this national advantage of the initiative, we must act with unity of purpose.'

On the subject of "The Situation," there are three articles, the first by M. John Lemoinne, the second by Mr. E. Grant Duff, M.P., and the third by Mr. Gladstone. As the French journalist views the matter—

The alliance of the three Continental empires has deeper foundations than are dreamed of in our philosophy of daily events. It is of no use disguising the matter—it is a conservative, a monarchical, a dynastic alliance against European revolution—it is still the Holy Alliance. Kings and dynasties have also their freemasonry. The Austrian Imperial Government, the Austrian military party headed by Archduke Albert, will not make war against Russia, because they cannot forget that, after the French outburst of 1848, which set fire to all Europe, it was Russia who crushed the Hungarian insurrection and maintained the integrity of the monarchy. Nor will Prussia interfere against the progress of Russia, because she does not forget that Russia secured in 1870 the inaction of Europe. Reflecting minds in France know and feel that, and have not wasted their time in protests against incontestable facts. France had nothing to do but to look on and to wait for better times. As for England, who feels safe because materially apart from the Continent and out of reach of our revolutions, she did not see clearly enough that the triple Imperial alliance had deeper motives of existence, that common conservative and domestic interests were stronger than rivalries, that the compact between Russia and Germany was founded upon Western as much as Eastern combinations, and that it was, and still is, a contract of mutual assurance between Monarchical Governments against liberal propaganda.

Mr. Grant Duff surveys the whole progress of events, more especially in respect to the evolution of English opinion in regard to those of the past eighteen months; and he blames the Government greatly for what he considers to have been its weakness and indecision. The prospective settlement by the Powers he anticipates with extreme apprehension.

The title of Mr. Gladstone's paper, with which the number ends, is "The Paths of Honour and of Shame," the drift of which may be gathered from its concluding paragraph:—

Finally, I am selfish enough to hope, in the interest of my country, that in the approaching Conference or Congress we may have, and may use, an opportunity to acquire the goodwill of somebody. By somebody I mean some nation, and not merely some Government. We have, I fear, for the moment profoundly alienated, if not exasperated, eighty millions of Russians. We have repelled, and, I fear, estranged, twenty millions of Christians in the Turkish Empire. We seem to have passed rapidly, and not without cause, into a like ill-odour with its twenty millions of Mahomedans. It is not in France, Italy, or Germany that we have made any conquests of affection to make up for such great defaults. Nor is it in Austria, where every Slav is with the first twenty millions, and every Magyar with the second. Where is all this to stop? Neither in personal nor in national life will self-glorification supply the place of general respect, or feed the hunger of the heart. Rich and strong we are; but no people is rich enough or strong enough to disregard the priceless value of human sympathies. At the close of the year, should an account be taken I trust we may find at our command a less meagre store of them than we have had at its beginning.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Last Wednesday morning information was given to the Negapatam police that a boy was lying dead among some bags which were landed the previous day at Messrs. Oliver and Co's shed. The village munsiff was soon on the spot and the body was taken out from among the bags. Deceased, who looked a pitiable object, appears to have gone amongst the bags at night and by means of a piece of glass seems to have cut and taken from one of the lower bags a quantity of teelseed, when one of the bags above slipped and fell on his head and crushed him to death.—*South Indian Post.*

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable, choice and rare plants, &c., at the "Ridge," 112, Malabar Hill.

TO MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of W. J. Best, Esquire.

Catalogues are published, and the garden is now on view from at 6 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome and French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, etc., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, etc., the property of E. M. Walton, Esq. The same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea, and desert services, best plated ware, such as dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruetstands, breakfast companion, ice pitcher, tea set, waiters, spoons and forks, desert knives and forks in cases, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished seasoned furniture, such as dining table in two pieces for 12 persons, side-board, dining-room chairs, teapoys, screen, circular pier, sofas, and card tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, half-backed sofas, centre ottoman, handsome China work table, chiffoniers, whatnots, monkey tables, Parian marble and bronze vases, first rate chromolithographs and oleographs in gilt frames, English iron bedsteads, reclining sofa, dressing and washing tables, handsome presses and almiras, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, poultry, plants, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable breach loading, central, pin fire and muzzle loading double and single barrelled guns, rifles, swords, first class miniature and full size slate billiard tables, hunting lady's and cavalry saddles, a full toned rosewood grand square piano by "Schiedmayer," &c., in a tent, opposite the Old Bombay Club.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a lot of valuable breech loading central and pin fire guns and rifles by "G. H. Daw," Westley Richard, E. M. Reilly and Co., W. W. Greener, Samuel Nock, H. Clayton and other makers, swords with gilt and steel scabbards, a full sized slate billiard table, a first class full toned grand square piano by "Schiedmayer" in excellent order, a mahogany dining table convertible into a billiard table, gold sword belts, sashes, ladies' and gentlemen's saddles, plated glassware, handsome desert services, &c., &c.

AUCTION sale of valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, horses, carriages, &c., at Retreat Hall, Belassis Road.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable English and Madras pattern household furniture, horses, carriages, &c., the property of W. Morris, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 day before the day of sale.

AUCTION sale of valuable and handsomes French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a first class piano by "Broadwood and Sons," a handsome English built open carriage, a powerful Australian horse, plants, &c., at No. 12, Colaba Depot.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, house, &c., the property of Captain Murray.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at the Government Telegraph Store ground at Boree Bunder, a quantity of unserviceable stores comprising galvanized wire of sizes, old wire, copper, lead, zinc, brass, tools, packing cases, lithographic press with stone, clocks, &c., &c.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GUN CARRIAGE FACTORY, BOMBAY.

On TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, Middle Colaba, a quantity of unserviceable stores, comprising hammers, augers, saw blades, chisels, files, Cooper's crome, rasps coarse, saws, gunny-bags, brass filing, packing cases, water casks, leather pieces and strappings, old iron, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases white ground Prints.
10 ,, red Combines 28 yards.
5 ,, ,, Lappets.
5 ,, ,, Printed jacconets.

Chubb's cash boxes, Japanned paper boxes, side saddle, brown harness, traveller's library books, pianoforte, music, &c.

To be sold without reserve in small lots—1 case very superior playing cards.

Also by order of the Administrator General the property of the late Alexander Thompson, Esq., gold watch by Craighead and Webb with chain, studs, and link and pencil.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BOMBAY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILLS, TOGETHER WITH THE COMPOUND, BUILDINGS, AND HOUSES BELONGING THERETO.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of March 1878, sell by Public Auction at 4 p. m. on the premises (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Dyall Ruttonsey, the whole of the Buildings, Mills, Engines, and Machinery of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, commonly known as Cowasjee Davur's Mills and more particularly described as under:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Tardeo road, in or near Mahaluxmee road, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,955 square yards or thereabouts, being bounded on the north-west and east by the property next hereinafter described, and on the south partly by Byramjee Cowasjee's Agiary and partly by Manockjee Petits Spinning and Weaving Mills, which said piece or parcel of land was formerly in the occupation of Mithibai, widow of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased, Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, and Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur, but is now in the occupation of Dayall Ruttonsey, and is, together with the piece of land next hereinafter described, included by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 52, and is situate in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwur.

And also that piece or parcel of land or ground also included in the books of the Collector under No 52 and in the new survey made in 1869-70 under No 7,084, fronting on the west side of the road now called Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,195 square yards or thereabouts, and which surrounds on the east, west, and north sides the land lastly hereinbefore described, and was formerly in the occupation of Meetheebai, widow of Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davur, Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur, and Dorabjee Cowasjee Davur, but now of Dayall Ruttonsey, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the north by the property of Framjee Nanabhoy Davur, leased to the Alliance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, on the south partly by the property belonging to Byramjee Cowasjee Bottlewalla's Agiary and partly by Maneckjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills and partly by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described, on the east, partly by the Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee road aforesaid, and partly by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described, and on the west partly by the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills and partly by the piece of land firstly hereinbefore described. And all mills, factories, buildings, steam-engines, spindles, boilers, mill gear, millwright work, fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils, which were on the 23rd December 1875 and still are fixed, placed, or used in or about the said property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs Prescot and Winter, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their office in Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st March 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, TENTS, the property of Mr. ASHBURNER.

2 Single-pole Jubbulpore Tents, 16 feet square, to pitch together or singly, chicks and carpets complete.
1 Jubbulpore Shamiana, 30 feet square, chicks and carpets.
1 do Shamiana, 25 feet square complete.
1 Bengal Routie, 14 feet square.

L. ASHBURNER.

TARPAULINS.

IN addition to the new WATERPROOF MATERIAL advertised by us, we still continue to make the celebrated PATENT IMPROVED TARPAULINS, which we have manufactured so successfully for the past 18 years.

These were the only Tarpaulins specially ordered by the Government of India for the BHOOTAN, ABYSSINIAN, LUSHAIE, GARO, & PERAK EXPEDITIONS.

Sizes in general use always in stock.

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.

MOST COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and easy running Tongas from Poona to Mahableshwar can be had at Rs. 35 and Rs. 25 respectively, including all charges by applying to

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
PROPRIETOR OF STAGE CARRIAGES,
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CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept. Pay, Pensions, Dividends, and Moneys collected and invested. No commission is charged for keeping Current Accounts.

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THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR

Railways,	Indigo Concerns,	Silk Filatures,
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Collieries,	Engineering Works,	Cotton & Jute Mills,
	Tanneries, &c., &c.	

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

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PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
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THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
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INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

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Bombay, 10th April 1875.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
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NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. W. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without an commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

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THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from ST. HUBERTS' VINEYARD:

CHASSELAS (White)............ Rs. 10 per doz. quarts.
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FOR SALE,
GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

00............Rs. 24 per doz. | 000 00 }........Rs. 30 per doz.
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Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

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Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.

Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.
Do. do. —MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poidoni.

COYLE'S CONVENT SHERRY	Rs.	35	0
ASHBURNER'S AMONTILADO		25	0
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SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY		22	0
RED AND GOLD LABEL • • CLARET		11	8
MARCOBRUNER STILL HOCK		34	0
SPARKLING MOSELLE		33	0
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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:

	Per doz. Quarts.	P 2 doz. Pints.
ESCHENAUER'S ST. ESTEPHE, an excellent Claret, delicate in flavor, and very pure	Rs. 12	Rs. 14
Do. SAUTERNES, a very choice White Wine	,, 15	,, 17
Do. COGNAC, an exceedingly pure Brandy	,, 28	
EMANUEL LEGRAND, fine Champagne Cognac	,, 19	
Also a small Consignment of the well-known and favorite Wines		
CHATEAU LAFITTE	,, 34	
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2nd January 1878.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz.	Quarts Cash	Rs.	4	0
,, ,,	Pints	,, ,,	2	12
Bulk per Hogshead		,, ,,	57	0

Apply to

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A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

GREENER'S GUNS, &c., FOR SALE.

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT off the undermentioned prices, will be allowed to purchasers:—

Double-barrel B. L. Choke-Bore GUNS, Double Grip, Back action Lock, taking the Ordinary 12 Bore Cartridge Case, in Black Case, with Implements complete	Rs.	350
Ditto Treble wedge-fastaction, first quality, in Leather Case, complete		560 0
Chilled Shot for above Guns, per bag		7 0
D. B. RIFLE, taking the regulation Snider Cartridge		315 8
D. B. B. L. GUN, 14 bore, snap action, in case, complete		380 0
Ditto, 12 bore Double Grip, Back Action Lock, in case, complete		315
Greener's New Book "CHOKE BORE GUNS, and how to load for all kinds of Game" Rs. 2-8, or by post		3-0 net

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.
A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
CAMPBELTOWN
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ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY, 4, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

BEG to offer their best thanks to their Bombay and Mofussil Constituents for their kind patronage during the past year, and having now considerably added to their stock and made careful arrangements for the efficient and speedy execution of all work in their Repairing Branch, venture to hope for a continuance of their liberal support.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to call attention to

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF

Silver Hunting, Semi-Hunting, and Crystal Face Lever and Keyless Lever WATCHES, at Rs. 20, 30, 35, 40 45, 50, 60, 65, 75, 80, and 100 to Rs. 250.

A splendid Assortment of highly finished Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Keyless Lever Watches, with compensated balance-wheel, expressly manufactured for India.

Gold and Silver Chronometers, Quarter and Minute Repeaters, Chronographs, Perpetual Calendar Clock Racing and Double Time Watches, &c., always in Stock.

Cheap Aluminium plated and German Silver Watches, from Rs. 20.

German Silver Keyless Lever Watches, just introduced, strong, serviceable and guaranteed to keep good time from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

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LADIES'		GENTLEMEN'S	
GOLD VICTORIA CHAINS.	EAR DROPS.	GOLD ALBERTS.	LOCKETS.
ALBERTS.	WEDDING RINGS.	STUDS.	CHARMS AND SEALS.
NECKLETS.	KEEPERS.	SLEEVE LINKS.	SPRING & SPLIT RINGS.
BRACELETS.	CROSSES.	SOLITAIRES.	SWIVELS.
BROOCHES.	RIBBON SLIDES.	SIGNET RINGS.	GOLD KEYS.
EAR-RINGS.		SCARF RINGS.	

A large Collection of Engagement Rings, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Opals, Turquoises, Pearls, Corals, &c.

COMPLETE STOCK of Spectacles and Eye-glasses, of best Brazilian Pebble, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames.

The above have been specially selected by our Mr. MARCKS from the first Manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent.

WATCHES carefully examined and regulated and sent Post free to any part of India.

WATCHES under Rs. 50 are guaranteed for one year, above Rs. 50 for two years, accidents excepted.

Repairs of every description of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and Jewellery undertaken and executed by Skilled Workmen with care and expedition.

Up-country Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or Reference in Bombay.

PRICE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

BOMBAY, Hummum Street. POONA, East Street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND,
PIANOFORTES.

S. *ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of*

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.
Sole Agents in Bombay, S. Rose & Co.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch Finish, and Durability.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO S. ROSE AND CO.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE

Is confidently recommended as possessing all the essentials of a first-rate Instrument, in regard to TONE AND TOUCH, and is guaranteed to withstand the deteriorating influences of the CLIMATE OF INDIA, and of the TROPICS generally.

Cash Price Rs. 850.

Packing Cases of tin and wood Rs. 25.

Under the one-year purchase system			Rs.	900 0	
Cases of tin and wood			,,	25 0	
					925 0
Payment on giving the order			,,	250 0	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch			,,	125 0	
Ditto	ditto 4	ditto,	,,	125 0	
Ditto	ditto 6	ditto,	,,	125 0	
Ditto	ditto 8	ditto,	,,	100 0	
Ditto	ditto 10	ditto,	,,	100 0	
Ditto	ditto 12	ditto,	,,	100 0	
					925 0

THE MOFUSSIL SOLID SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This Instrument has been constructed by S. Rose & Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap and Serviceable Pianoforte; containing strength, lightness, and portability. Its recommendations are:—

EXTERIOR.

Plain and without any loose Ornamentations, the Case is of solid Mahogany, thus rendering it very safe in travelling.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.

Length, 6 feet 2 inches; Width, 2 feet 7 inches; Depth, 1 foot 1 inch; and when packed in a Zinc and Wood Case weighs about cwts., or 12 maunds.

COMPASS AND TOUCH.

The Compass is Seven Octaves, from A to A; the Touch is light and rapid in repetition.

INTERIOR.

The Strings are divided into two sets as in the Sympathetic and the tension or pull of the strings is resisted by two tension bars, one running nearly the length of the Piano from the metal plate, and the other extending from the metal plate to about half the length of the instrument. The action and all the interior work will be found of the best quality.

The tone is almost equal to the largest Pianoforte of the same description, and certainly in fulness and richness surpasses that of any Cottage Piano.

This Piano has not the power, brilliancy, and expensive finish of the Sympathetic; its PORTABILITY, STRENGTH, and CHEAPNESS have been studied, and we have produced a good instrument which, as we believe, will be found to be the best and cheapest of the kind in the Indian market, and prove satisfactory to all purchasers.

PRICE, 650 RUPEES CASH.

STEINWAY & SONS' SQUARE GRAND PIANO.

Rosewood Case, extra finished, with rounded corners, richly carved legs and lyre, back finished like front, length 7 feet 6 inches, width 3 feet 7 inches, Compass 7¼ Octaves, A. to C. Overstrung Scale, Full Iron Frame, with finest ornamental Bronze Finish, Double Dampers, Patent Agraffe arrangement, Patent Tone-sustaining Pedal. Three Pedals. Price Rs. 2,500.

LA PIANETTA FAVORITA.

It is made in a solid Canadian Walnut Case, with extra metal pin plate, bolted and screwed, perfect Check Action, Trichord Treble, new CELESTA PEDAL, and all the latest improvements. The Hammers, parts of action, &c., are all secured. The Compass is 7 Octaves from A. to A.

PRICE, NETT CASH, Rs. 375. PACKING CASE EXTRA.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood and Sons or by Collard and Collard, From Rs. 250 to 550.

SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart. From Rs. 300 to 450.

FULL GRAND PIANOFORTES, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart. From Rs. 450 to 1,200.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. Rose & Co.

HARMONIUMS,
From Rs. 120 to Rs. 800.

AMERICAN ORGANS,
From Rs. 350 to Rs. 750.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS, AND DETAILS OF OUR MILITARY BRASS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUE, FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

EDUCATION.—3, GLEBE VILLAS, MITCHAM, SURREY, ENGLAND—THE MISSES WALLIS receive a limited number of young ladies, and with the aid of Masters, impart to them a thorough education. Terms moderate.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS

LANOWLEE HOTEL LOTTERY.

TICKETS RUPEES (2) EACH.

THE DRAWING of the above Lottery will be held on the 29th April 1878.

Agents are requested to submit their accounts and the amount realized by sale of tickets, together with the counterfoils on or before the 15th April next to the Undersigned, and only those numbers of which payment has been received will be included in the Drawing.

Winning numbers will be published for general information besides being notified through the several agents.

The Drawing will take place before a Committee consisting of the following members:—

MR. W. A. SMITH.
,, W. WATSON.
,, SHREEDHUR WITHUL DATAY.
,, P. DORABJEE.
,, D. HORMUSJEE.
,, GOPALROW VISHWANATH.

Tickets are being sold fast, and are available with the undersigned and several agents.

Applications for Tickets after the 15th April 1878 to the day of the Drawing should be made to the Undersigned.

Telegrams will be attended to.

A. MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, March 1, 1878.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.

The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties, surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.

Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

AGENTS:
D. S KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FRESH STORES
JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. KASHGAR.

Prime Cumberland Hams in Canvas.
Best Streaky Breakfast Bacon.
Double Gloster Cheese.
Cheddar ,,
Gruyere ,,
Stilton ,,
Biscuits by Huntley and Palmer, 1 lb. Tins, Mixed, Ginger Nuts, Digestive, Picnic, Rich and Plain Arrowroot, Dessert Osborne, Oval Thin Captain, &c.
Swiss Milk prepared in Switzerland.
Confectionery, Chocolate Menier, &c.

ORDERS ACCOMPANIED BY CASH FOR THE AMERICAN HAM, BEEF AND TONGUE

In Tins, Cooked and ready for Table use ARE NOW REGISTERED.

Early application is requested to avoid disappointment.

OYSTERS, FISH AND ICE
Supplied to Residents in the Mofussil
FOR CASH ONLY.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
W. J. ESSAI,
WINE AND PROVISION STORES,
Corner of Meadow and Forbes Streets Fort,
Bombay.

NOTICES.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

A. D. JACKSON,
SUCCESSOR TO THE
BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A. D. JACKSON, late Salesman of the Bombay Co-operative Society, begs to announce that he has purchased the Good-will, Stock and Fixtures of that Company (now in Liquidation) and intends to carry on the business in the same premises on his own account.

He is clearing out all old and unserviceable goods and laying in a FRESH STOCK of Oilmanstores, &c., &c.

Mr. Jackson will adhere to the system of CASH WITH ORDERS, and being thus enabled to supply good articles at moderate prices, he hopes to retain the custom of all the old Bombay and Mofussil Constituents of the Co-operative Society.

Price Lists will be issued SHORTLY, and meanwhile all articles will be supplied at the prices given in the most recent catalogue of the Co-operative Stores.

He is prepared to execute orders for ANY articles obtainable in Bombay on the most moderate terms, so that up-country Constituents need not hesitate to send any order accompanied by a remittance to cover cost, and they may depend upon having them carefully attended to and the goods despatched SHARP.

For the convenience of up-country Constituents, Messes, &c. Mr. Jackson will receive deposits to their credit, it being understood that, at the low rates at which goods are priced, business can be carried on only on strictly CASH TERMS.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE AND LIFE.

ANNUAL INCOME, 1876............£1,476,35[illegible]
FIRE RESERVE £1,000,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....£2,738,071
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £5,494,034

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.

IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangement some very great advantages are offered to insurers.

For Tables and Prospectus, apply to the Undermentioned.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,,	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,492,950.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1852........................£ 76,925
,, 1862........................£300,600
,, 1872........................£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.

A REVERSIONARY BONUS of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,103,803.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, January 1878.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—*No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
WM. A. HORN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,[illegible]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating Series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premium.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums paid during the preceeding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1,000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 2 3

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birth-day.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 0
25	3 8 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October, 30 1877.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACK NEIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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